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Japan

Shevardnadze Announces Gorbachev To Visit in 1991

OW2709175289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1648 GMT
27 Sep 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Japan in 1991 to raise bilateral relations to "a new level," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here Wednesday [27 September]. Gorbachev will be the first Soviet leader to visit Japan.

Shevardnadze said in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama that he himself will visit Tokyo in mid-March in 1990 and expect Nakayama's to visit Moscow after that, a Japanese spokesman said. [sentence as received]

The spokesman said Nakayama, informed of Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan, responded that the Japanese Government will "carefully study the matter." Japan has long pressed the Soviet Union to send its top leader to Japan to resolve the "northern territories" issue and conclude a peace treaty between the two neighboring countries.

The four Soviet-held islands of Habomais, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri off Hokkaido have been the major stumbling block to an improvement in relations between the two countries.

Shevardnadze opened the meeting with Nakayama by expressing the hope of boosting bilateral ties to "a new level," citing expanded relations in the fields of trade, science and technology, culture and people-to-people contacts.

"Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors and there are no other alternatives but friendly relations," the Japanese spokesman quoted Shevardnadze as telling Nakayama.

Four Japanese prime ministers have visited Moscow in the past. No Soviet leader has visited Tokyo. Nakayama told Shevardnadze, "normalization of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is in the interest of both sides."

The Japanese spokesman said Nakayama spelt out five key aspects of bilateral relations, including settling the territorial dispute, concluding a peace treaty and an exchange of visits by heads of government.

The Japanese foreign minister called on the Soviet Union to open a "new chapter" in their relations by resolving what he called the "most important" issue of the "northern territories" before signing a peace treaty.

Nakayama asserted that there has been a lack of "political will"—he did not said which side—to resolve the territorial issue, according to the spokesman, who requested anonymity.

The Soviet announcement of a Gorbachev visit sometime in 1991 came at the heels of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on President George Bush's first summit with Gorbachev in "late spring or early summer" of 1990 in the United States.

Nakayama and Shevardnadze also agreed that the two countries will hold the next meeting of a peace treaty working group in Tokyo in mid-December this year.

Bilateral talks on maritime issues are planned in Moscow on October 25-26, those on trade in Tokyo on November 28-29 and those on science and technology in Moscow on December 4-5. Japan and the Soviet Union are also expected to hold talks on the environment before the end of this year, the Japanese official said.

In the otherwise friendly meeting, Shevardnadze disputed the official Japanese position that the Soviet Union is a threat to Japanese security, the spokesman told reporters.

Nakayama Reacts to Planned Visit

OW2809021189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
28 Sep 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Wednesday officially announced the "very good news" of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan in 1991.

"It's a historic day," he told reporters after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told him of the Gorbachev trip, which will be the first by a Soviet leader to Japan.

But Nakayama declined to speculate on the degree of progress Japan and the Soviet Union can make in negotiations on the "northern territories" issue before Gorbachev arrives in Tokyo sometime in 1991.

The foreign minister said Japan-Soviet relations are entering "an era of (moving) from confrontation to dialogue and to cooperation, like U.S.-Soviet relations."

But Nakayama and other Foreign Ministry officials refused to discuss the implications of Gorbachev's trip for the territorial dispute which has kept the two countries from signing a peace treaty.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said Gorbachev's decision to visit Tokyo reflects the changing global political scene rather than an effort by the Soviet leader to score diplomatic points to veer domestic attention away from economic crises at home.

A senior U.S. State Department official here said the U.S. also welcomes Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan, which will be preceded by a visit by Shevardnadze to Tokyo in mid-March and a trip by Nakayama to Moscow after that, both in 1990.

In Washington, President George Bush's spokesman Roman Popadiuk said, "It's a welcome development." "The Soviet Union has been operating under the concept of new thinking both domestically and in foreign policy," Deputy White House Press Secretary Popadiuk said. "And we encourage the further development of new thinking in foreign policy, especially in the areas of regional conflicts."

He also said, "...developments such as this we hope can help stabilize international relations, help in the situation in Asia." Popadiuk said Gorbachev's historic trip to Japan will have no impact on the security relationship between the U.S. and Japan. "The U.S.-Japan relationship is very strong," he told reporters. Nakayama, asked if Shevardnadze's remarks on the Gorbachev visit surprised him, said, "I am a politician."

Four Japanese prime ministers have visited the Soviet Union in the past. Japan and the Soviet Union have been at odds over four small islands off Hokkaido which Russian troops captured in the closing days of World War II and have been under Soviet control since then. Japan has demanded the return of the islands—Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Etorofu—and the two countries have been unable to sign a peace pact. Nakayama called for the return of the islands in his address to the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday.

A Gorbachev visit means that "the Soviet Union can no longer ignore the importance of improving relations with Japan," a highly-placed Foreign Ministry source said. The source, Nakayama and other members of his party now in New York declined to comment on whether Japan is prepared to assist the Soviet Union economically.

Government Spokesman Hails Visit

OW2809030789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said Thursday [28 September] that the government welcomes the proposed visit of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan in 1991. The chief government spokeswoman made the remarks at a regular news conference, following the announcement of the planned visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York on Wednesday. Asked whether the "northern territories" issue would be a major theme at a meeting between Gorbachev and Japan's prime minister, Moriyama said "there are many other pending issues."

Further Reportage on Nakayama U.S. Visit

Reveals Iran Aid Plan

OW2809002989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japan told Iran on Wednesday [27 September] it will shortly send a technology cooperation mission to Tehran to cooperate in the war-torn country's reconstruction.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama informed his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati of the proposal, a Japanese official said. Nakayama said the mission will be one of the first Japanese initiatives toward Iran's economic reconstruction following the ceasefire in the Gulf War with Iraq, the official said.

Nakayama and Velayati also shared a mutual desire for an early resolution of a dispute over a joint project to build a petrochemical complex that was halted by the war, the official told reporters. The Japanese foreign minister called for a comprehensive settlement of the Iran-Iraq War.

Velayati responded that Iran has no problem in complying with a United Nations resolution calling for an end to the hostilities, the Japanese official said.

Nakayama Meets Israeli Counterpart

OW2709051689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Tuesday [26 September] called on Israel to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Nakayama made the call in a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, a Japanese official said.

PLO leader Yasir Arafat is scheduled to visit Japan next week. The official said Arens rejected the Japanese call but suggested further discussion with Nakayama on the PLO and other issues during his trip to Tokyo in November.

Nakayama also urged Israel to exercise restraint in its handling of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip where Israeli troops have killed hundreds of Palestinians in 2 years of uprising.

Arens told Nakayama of Israel's peace initiatives which he said are endorsed by the United States, the Japanese official told reporters. On bilateral relations, Arens called for closer cooperation in the fields of trade and science and technology. Nakayama, a former physician, said he is familiar with science and technology, having been responsible for his ruling party's policies on the field.

In response, Arens said he is a former engineer, according to the Japanese official, who said the two leaders agreed to expand on the subject in Tokyo in November.

Meets British Foreign Secretary

OW2809011789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama reiterated Japan's criticism of the Chinese military crackdown Wednesday [27 September] but warned against isolating China from the rest of the world. A Japanese official said Nakayama commented on Japan's policy toward China in a meeting with British Foreign Secretary John Major.

Major told Nakayama that Britain is trying to restore confidence in the future of Hong Kong among residents of the British colony which will revert to Chinese control in 1997. Nakayama and Major emphasized the need for the West to extend "moral support" for the Soviet Union's perestroika or economic restructuring program, the Japanese official said.

The two leaders also pledged their support for economic and political reform in Poland and Hungary, a topic which also came up in Nakayama's talks with Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio of Finland. Paasio said Finland plans to increase dialogue with neighboring Poland, notably in the fight against environmental hazards, a Japanese official told reporters. The official said Paasio told Nakayama of his plans to visit Japan next year.

Hosts Latin American Ministers Luncheon

OW2809014489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—The Rio group of seven Latin American nations called Wednesday [27 September] for an early restoration of democracy in Panama. Foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela and a deputy Argentine foreign minister expressed their views in a luncheon meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, a Japanese official said.

The ministers are here to attend a meeting of the UN General Assembly. Nakayama hosted the meeting with the Rio Group leaders to exchange views on Central America, Third World debt, and environmental and drug problems as well as Panama.

The luncheon was similar to one Nakayama hosted for African leaders on Tuesday and indicated Japan's interest in promoting relations with geographically distant but strategically important countries, Japanese officials explained.

Nakayama, deploring Panama's failure to reach a settlement of its political problems, underscored the need for early fair and free election there, the Japanese official

said. The official said the Rio Group ministers expressed the hope to see restoration of democracy to Panama at an early date without interfering in Panamanian affairs.

Nakayama and the Latin American leaders also discussed developments in Nicaragua, concurring in their assessment of the crucial role a United Nations monitoring mission will play in a Nicaraguan election next February. On Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker requested Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party to make political contributions to a Nicaraguan opposition coalition candidate, Violeta Chamorro, to help replace the Sandinista Government of Daniel Ortega. U.S. officials said Baker made similar requests to his counterparts from West Germany, Austria, and other countries.

Reaction to U.S. Nicaragua Elections Aid Request

OW2709124489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's call on Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to help finance the Nicaraguan opposition in next February's presidential election is an unlikely proposition, a top Foreign Ministry source said Wednesday [27 September]. The official, speaking to reporters on the condition of anonymity, said that, to his knowledge, such a request is unprecedented in the history of U.S.-Japan foreign ministerial meetings.

Baker made his remark in a meeting on Tuesday with Foreign minister Taro Nakayama in New York, where both men are attending the opening of the 44th United Nations General Assembly. Baker sought Japan's support for the presidential candidate fielded by the Nicaraguan opposition coalition Uno in the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections, set for February 25. Uno has nominated anti-government newspaper publisher Violeta Chamorro in its bid to unseat president Daniel Ortega's Sandinista Party.

Meanwhile, LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, briefed on the matter by the Foreign Ministry, told reporters that such a proposition "just could not be." LDP official Hiroshi Oki, director of the party's International bureau, said that for a sudden request for LDP money to arise in the forum of government-to-government talks was "odd and out of the ordinary." He added that the LDP has never financed foreign opposition parties before. The top ministry official said Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, president of the LDP, was also briefed on the U.S. request earlier Wednesday but did not express an opinion.

Kaifu was told the Foreign Ministry is awaiting more details on the matter when Nakayama returns to Tokyo, the official said. The U.S. Government plans to provide financial support to the Nicaraguan opposition and to the polls at large through the National Endowment for Democracy, officials said. Japan, on its part, has

expressed a willingness to participate in an election-monitoring commission under U.N. auspices.

Foreign Minister Nakayama, speaking Tuesday before the U.N. General Assembly, said that aside from the election-monitoring role, Japan is also considering cooperation in other areas such as "a mechanism for security verification."

The U.N. plans an international commission for verification of foreign assistance to regional guerrilla groups and for ensuring the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance.

Strategy To Meet Soviet Buildup Approved

OW2809025189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Juro Matsumoto approved a plan Thursday [28 September] to convert the Self-Defense Forces' [SDF] basic strategy from "defense in depth" to "forward defense" in response to the Soviet Union's military buildup in Asia, agency sources said.

The agency will formulate a draft for the next national defense program outline by next February or March based on the plan, contained in the joint midterm defense estimate by the Joint Staff Council, the sources said. The shift of the SDF's basic strategy from an exclusively defensive security system to a more "positive" forward defense will be emphasized in the draft, the sources said.

The Joint Staff Council compiled the estimate based on its assessment of likely developments in the international and domestic situation over the next 3 to 8 years, and in particular on what it calls "military threats" to Japan.

Although the estimate acknowledges the progress of U.S.-Soviet dialogue on the international situation following peace initiatives by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, it says it is necessary to wait and see whether or not the detente between the United States and the Soviet Union will be established firmly, the sources said.

The estimate calls for the promotion of the Japan-U.S. relationship centering on bilateral security arrangements, the sources said. It calls for modernization of the Self-Defense Forces' equipment and an improvement in their efficiency, and maintains that the Soviet Union will continue a military buildup in Asia which will pose a military threat to Japan, the sources said.

Hashimoto Comments on Exchange Rate

OW2709145089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Wednesday he does not necessarily want the dollar to go down to the 132 yen level

seen in April. Hashimoto dropped the suggestion when asked at a press conference to comment on remarks by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita. Hashimoto, however, declined to specify what levels he wants.

Sumita reportedly has said he wants to see the dollar trading at levels seen in April when the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations held their meeting. At that time, the dollar traded at around 132 yen.

"My (late) father was the same generation as Mr. Sumita. I don't believe a father and a children share the same view," Hashimoto said. Asked about the possibility of coordinated monetary measures among the G-7 nations to fight a higher dollar, Hashimoto said that Japan, for its part, has no plans to raise its official discount rate now that the economy has been on an expansionary track.

"There is no need for Japan to take action on the interest rate front under the framework of policy coordination among the G-7," he said. In response to a question about Japan's policy toward Poland, Hashimoto said Tokyo is considering preferential tariff treatment to help economic reforms in the East European nation. Hashimoto said he informed Deputy Polish Prime Minister Lezek Balcerowicz of the plan when he met him Monday here. Hashimoto, however, did not elaborate.

Finance Minister Departs Washington

OW2809000189 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto left Washington for home Wednesday, winding up his 4-day visit here to attend a series of monetary conferences, including the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Hashimoto is due to arrive in Tokyo on Thursday [28 September].

MITI Urges U.S. To Diversify Export Markets

OW2809083289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—The United States will resolve the problem of its chronic trade deficit more quickly if it steps up its export efforts to other markets throughout the world rather than solely targeting Japan's market, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said Thursday [28 September].

Issuing what it said was the first international survey to accurately analyze the interdependency between Japanese and U.S. industries, it said an increase in exports by the U.S. would improve its trade deficit without causing it to rely too heavily on imports.

The data was compiled using Japan's inter-industry relations statistics for 1985, released in February, and comparing them with an updated version of the corresponding data for the U.S. in 1977 issued by the Commerce Department.

Comparing a total of 163 products and service categories in the two countries, the ministry is doing analyses of how each country's industrial production activities are affected by the other's intermediate and final demand.

Among items compared were such goods as dairy products, automobiles and daily necessities and such services as medical care and insurance coverage. The U.S. dollar's average exchange rate in 1985 of 238.54 yen was used in the statistics.

Assuming Japan and the U.S. exported 1 billion dollars worth goods and services each, MITI contrasted how production, gross domestic product (GDP) and imports each are affected in the respective countries. The data showed such exports would result in 1.9 billion dollars worth of production for Japan and 1.8 billion dollars worth for the U.S.

The value added to Japan's GDP would amount to 867 million dollars compared to 918 million dollars for the U.S. GDP. In terms of imports, Japan would need to import 127 million dollars worth of goods from around the world, far above the U.S. imports of 79 million dollars.

Of the total, Japan's imports of U.S. products would account for 18 million dollars, while U.S. imports of Japanese goods would be sharply lower at 10 million dollars, resulting in Japan having an 8 million dollar deficit in bilateral trade.

Citing such a model case, a ministry official said an increase in exports would affect the U.S. GDP to a great extent, but would have less impact on imports.

"This finding suggests increased exports would better serve to improve the U.S. trade deficit as they would push up the GDP in that country without causing it to rely too heavily on imports," the official said. Other findings show the degree of economic interdependence between Japan and the U.S. in 1985.

The MITI data revealed Japan's industrial production in 1985 owed significantly to U.S. demand, while the U.S. was less dependent on Japanese demand. Of Japan's total industrial production worth 2.54 trillion dollars during the year, 15.1 percent was due to overseas demand, of which U.S. demand accounted for 5.0 percent, roughly one-third.

The figures are comparable with the U.S. total production of 6.8 trillion dollars in 1985 with 7.2 percent of the total being overseas demand, of which Japanese demand stood at a mere 0.6 percent.

Characteristically, U.S. consumers showed a high demand for such Japanese products as automobiles, electrical appliances and electronics parts. Japan, on the other hand, was in great need of U.S. forestry and fishery goods. Also noticeable was that Japan's industrial production activities put an emphasis on investment rather than consumption, whereas domestic consumption took a major portion of the production in the U.S.

Miti will release similar data for the six-year period from fiscal 1986 to fiscal 1991 starting in the spring of next year. By 1992, comparable data on a total of 13 economies, including major industrialized nations and economies in Asia, will also be completed, the official said.

KDD To Establish First 'Teleport' in Japan

OW2709151289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 27 KYODO—Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (KDD) said Wednesday it will establish Japan's first international "teleport" in western Japan next month, using a telecommunications satellite over the Pacific.

So far, the Japanese international telecom giant has been serving the international data network via KDD's telecommunications stations throughout the country.

A teleport is a key station for international information service using long-distance telecommunications equipment such as telecommunications satellites and optical fiber cables. KDD said the projected teleport could directly connect the Kansai area with the U.S. West Coast through exclusive digital circuits.

By way of the U.S. West Coast, communications with other overseas areas also will be possible, KDD said. Using 64-kilobit circuits, the teleport has a 48-line capacity, thus enabling rapid facsimile transmission, videophone service and international "television conferences."

Those already having leased circuits could use these new circuits as additional ones at rates 40 percent lower than normal rates, KDD said.

North Korea

South Blamed for Red Cross Stalemate

SK2709124789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report on meeting between working delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations at the Neutral Nation's Supervisory Commission's conference room in Panmunjom on 27 September]

[Text] A meeting between the working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South to discuss and settle the issues of second exchanges of the art troupes and home-visiting groups and of resuming the full North-South Red Cross talks was held this morning at the conference room of the Neutral Nation's Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. Today's meeting was arranged after the South side belatedly responded to the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee put forth last 31 May for holding contacts between the working delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides on the occasion

of the 44th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation to realize the work of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups between the Red Cross organizations in the North and the South and another proposal put forth on 22 June for discussing the issue of resuming the full North-South Red Cross talks, along with the issue of exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups at meetings between the working delegates of the two sides.

A large number of domestic and foreign reporters came to Panmunjom to cover the meeting between the two sides. Present at the meeting from our side were Pak Yong-su, head of the delegation, and delegates Kim Kwang-su and Chong Tok-ki. Three delegates from the South side were present.

The head of our side, Pak Yong-su, spoke at the meeting. Saying that we have made every sincere effort possible to resolve the issue of alleviating the misfortune and sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen in a good atmosphere after the full North-South Red Cross talks, which had been resumed after 12 years following the realization of our relief measures for the South Korean flood victims were suspended, he recalled the fact that we have put forward constructive proposals on many occasions.

Saying that not only none of our repeated humanitarian initiatives has been realized thus far, but a grave situation in which the humanitarian talks have been indefinitely postponed has been created, he stressed that the Arrangement of the meeting between the working delegates between the North and the South this time is a happy event.

Saying that today when contact between the working delegates has been arranged after many twists and turns, the delegates of the two sides are faced with the important task of bringing happy news to separated family members and relatives and all fellow countrymen by rapidly discussing and resolving various humanitarian issues, he elucidated our stand on the issues to be discussed and resolved at today's meeting of the working delegates.

Saying that, first, at today's meeting we should discuss and resolve the issue of exchanging second art troupes and home-visiting groups and make it successful at the earliest possible date. Saying that the separated family members and relatives in the North and the South, who have lived for 40-odd years separated from their beloved ones, without knowing whether their beloved blood relatives are still alive or dead, unanimously hope that they could meet again their separated blood family members while their blood family members capable of recognizing each other are still alive. After opening a road for free visits, he stressed that the Red Cross people of the two sides should pool their strength and should seek practical measures through which all possibilities can be used and the joy of and hope for reunion can be given to those separated fellow countrymen, even before

the resumption of the suspended full Red Cross talks. He added that proceeding precisely from such an intent, we proposed the second mutual visits of art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation, even before the resumption of the full Red Cross talks.

As for the question of exchanging the art troupes and home-visiting groups, he said that there are already a good precedents and experience that the North and the South accomplished through their joint efforts and that, accordingly, this task is a question that can be immediately settled without a problem, only if the Red Cross organizations of the two sides jointly adopt the stand of trying to practically relieve the misfortune and sufferings of separated fellow countrymen.

He said that second, at today's meeting, in addition to realizing the exchange of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups we hope to discuss and settle the issue of resuming the suspended full North-South Red Cross talks.

Stressing that the two issues mentioned above, that is to say, the issue of resuming the full Red Cross talks and the issue of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups, should be discussed and resolved, he presented our side's proposal regarding this.

The proposal regarding the task of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups that our side put forward today indicates:

1. The formation of the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and the place and date of the visit. The formation of the art troupes and home-visiting groups shall be formed with the deputy chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides as heads and with 300 art troupe members, 300 home-visiting group members, 40 suite members, 38 press corps members; 671 in all. The places of the visits shall be Pyongyang and Seoul, and the time of the visit and the duration of their stay in the opposite side shall be three nights and 4 days from 8 to 11 November 1989.

2. The issues regarding the exchange of the art troupes. The content of the performance of the art troupes should include national characteristics and should avoid any contents which criticize or provoke the opposite side. The number of art troupes' performances will be limited to four times, and each performance for 2 or 3 hours. An advance party composed of two Red Cross officials and three performance specialists will be sent to the area of the opposite side for 2 nights and 3 days from 30 October to 1 November 1989 to check the site of performance in advance.

3. The issues regarding the exchange of home-visiting groups: Elucidated in this are that members of the home-visiting groups will mainly be composed of those hailing from Pyongyang and Seoul, along with the list of those with whom members of the home-visiting groups

will meet, the data on the members of the home-visiting groups, and other necessary data.

4. The issue of guaranteeing safety and convenience.
5. Other procedural problems.

The proposal that our side put forward in connection with the resumption of full North-South Red Cross talks included that:

1. As the sites of the full Red Cross talks, the 11th full talks shall be held in Pyongyang and the 12th full talks be held in Seoul.
2. As the agenda items of the full talks, what was discussed and agreed upon at the 10th full talks shall be continuously discussed.
3. The composition of the delegations shall follow that of the previous talks.
4. On the date and time of the full talks, the 11th talks shall be held on 15 December 1989, and the 12th talks be on 18 January 1990.
5. Other procedural problems.

In conclusion, our side's chief delegate referred to the issues on Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea; student Yim Su-kyong, representative of the National Council of University Student Representatives; and Catholic priest Mun Kyu-hyon who visited Pyongyang which the Red Cross people cannot be indifferent to and which the entire nation is watching.

He said that Rev Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim Su-kyong are people who courageously visited Pyongyang with the noble purpose of achieving a new breakthrough in reconciliation, dialogue, and peaceful reunification because they could not look on with folded arms at today's tragic state of national division and that during their stay in Pyongyang they did not support or attack either side nor did they receive instructions from anyone else.

Saying that they returned to Seoul after visiting Pyongyang only to revitalize the suspended dialogue and to promote national reunification, he stressed that their acts must be, of course, welcomed by those who want national reconciliation and reunification and expressed regret over the fact that they have become the target of punishment.

Saying that conscientious people unanimously hope that they will be set free, he stressed that the Red Cross people whose basic mission is to alleviate the misfortune and sufferings of people should not turn a deaf ear to this.

He said he expects the Red Cross Society of the South side to direct its attention to the personal danger facing Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong, and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon and make deserved efforts to set them free.

However, the South side attempted to turn the meeting between the working delegates from both sides into a political propaganda stage designed to patronize [piho] the authorities. Laying aside the issues that should be discussed and resolved at the meeting of working delegates, the South side tried to shift the responsibility for suspending the North-South full Red Cross talks on to us. The South side also picked a quarrel [sibi hada] over the visits to Pyongyang of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong, and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon.

Pak Yong-su, head of our side's delegation, pointed out that the fact that the full Red Cross talks were suspended because the atmosphere for talks was not created due to the South Korean authorities and, in fact, the South Korean authorities created grave obstacles to humanitarian talks by announcing the plan of a large-scale joint military exercise which irritated and represented an attack on our side only a few days before the 11th North-South full Red Cross talks. He stressed that thus the responsibility for suspending the full talks totally rests on the South side.

He stated that the visits of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang cannot be reason for picking a quarrel on any occasion. He emphasized that the visits of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang totally correspond to the spirit of compatriotic love agreed on by the Red Cross organizations of both sides, to the spirit of the North-South joint statement, and to humanitarian concerns.

Concerning the South side's allegation that the visits to Pyongyang of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon violated existing laws, he said that the act of suppressing the figures who have benefitted national harmony and reunification by use of laws that run counter to the North-South dialogue and the peaceful reunification of the nation is an anti-dialogue and anti-reunification act.

The South side tried to make unreasonable excuses while uttering that the issue of Mun Ik-hwan and Yim Su-kyong is an external issue of the Red Cross, that it is its internal affair, that one is attempting to turn it into political issue and so forth, thus attempting to justify its excuse.

Noting that it is none other than the South side that tries to turn this issue into a political issue, our side pointed out that the South side unilaterally and indefinitely postponed the working-level contact that the two sides agreed to hold on 2 August and that this is in itself proof that the South side turned the issue of Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon into a political issue.

He said the South Korean authorities deliberately aggravated North-South relations by making an issue of visits of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and student Yim Su-kyong to Pyongyang and suspended the North-South dialogue, thus creating an obstacle to resolving the humanitarian

issue. He asked how this can be an external issue of the Red Cross and an internal matter of South Korea.

Our side urged the South side to make deserved efforts to set those free who are suffering from unjust repression by the authorities even after carrying out just acts for national harmony and reunification proceeding from lofty humanitarian goals.

Because of the South side's unjust act, no agreement was reached at today's meeting on the issue of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups and on the issue of resuming the 11th Red Cross talks. An agreement was reached on holding the next meeting on 6 October.

Pak Yong-su, head of the delegation, held a news conference after the meeting.

DPRK Proposes Reunification Conference

*SK2809105889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organisations in the northern half of the country for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which was held here this afternoon proposed to the South Korean authorities, political parties and organisations the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification to confirm a common way of reunification, the authorities, political parties, groupings and people of all social standings in the North and the South sitting at one place, in Pyongyang or Seoul at an early date.

The proposed consultative conference for national reunification is specified in the report made by vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister, at the joint meeting today and a letter to the South Korean authorities, political parties and organisations which was adopted there.

According to them, the consultative conference should be attended by the authorities and representatives of major political parties and organizations of the North and the South, and the number of participants in it be 60 or so all told, equally divided between the North and the South.

Individual personages of different circles at home and abroad may attend the conference.

The conference may have broad debates on ways of national reunification proposed by the authorities and representatives of political parties and organizations of the North and the South, discuss the question of publishing a joint declaration of the nation on the way of achieving national reunification and, besides, discuss other constructive proposals helpful to the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The conference may be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, the first meeting in Pyongyang on the 20th of February, 1990, and it will be reasonable to have the conference in the form of a multilateral roundtable conference, all the representatives, whether from the North or from the South, attending it on an equal footing.

Within the framework of this consultative conference the highest persons in authority of the North and the South may meet with each other any time to discuss all matters related to national reunification and the North-South relations.

For the successful convocation of the consultative conference for national reunification, it is desirable to set the period from November this year to January next year as a period of preliminary meetings and promote preparations for the conference through bilateral or multilateral contacts between the authorities, political parties and organizations of the North and the South.

The authorities, political parties and organisations in the northern half of the country expressed the hope that the South Korean authorities, political parties and organisations will readily accept this proposal for negotiations and actively respond to it.

Pro-North Book Publisher Detained in South

*SK2809044289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Many publications highly praising the great leader President Kim Il-song were printed and distributed in South Korea, according to a report. Choe Hae-song, representative of the book publishing house "Hamsong" in Chongno District, Seoul, has printed and sold since April, last year, 5,500 volumes of books praising the northern half of Korea including 1,000 volumes of the book which says "President Kim Il-song is Hero of Anti-Japanese Struggle for Independence" and the book entitled "Transnational Business and Contemporary Imperialism" carrying gists of teachings of President Kim Il-song.

These books helped further deepen the reverence of the South Korean people for President Kim Il-song.

Upset by this, the South Korean fascist clique committed Wednesday the outrage of detaining Choe Hae-song on charges of violation of the fascist "National Security Law".

Daily Comments on Arrests of South Students

*SK2809052689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets have searched and arrested students of Kukmin, Sogang and Chungang Universities on charges of "possessing the literatures benefiting the enemy" without a warrant and persecuted at random those who read or published or distributed the books related to the

northern half of Korea and other progressive publications by invoking the "National Security Law".

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that such wholesale roundup is a vicious challenge to the South Korean students and people who demand the abrogation of the "National Security Law" and call for the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national reunification.

Not a day passes without seeing the blood of people in South Korea where search and arrest without a warrant, white terrorism and brutal torture-death are openly committed, the news analyst says, adding:

By keeping the "National Security Law", a legacy of the old era, to use in the crackdown of the people, the No Tae-u group revealed themselves that his group has no intention to liquidate the legacies of the "Fifth Republic", realise democratization and achieve national reunification, but is only interested in blocking the road to democracy and reunification with a more horrible anti-communist, fascist offensive and bridging over the crisis of the shaking fascist "regime" to remain in power.

The fascist sword-brandishing is not an act of the strong but a desperate act of the doomed.

The No Tae-u group must look straight at the unswerving will of the South Korean students and people for anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification, immediately abolish the "National Security Law" which the group has no justification to keep any longer and unconditionally release the illegally arrested persons.

Chungang Committee To Probe Student's Death

SK2809044689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0433 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Some 800 students of Chungang University in Seoul on September 21 held the inaugural ceremony of an all-chungang students' joint measure committee for probing the truth of the death of student Yi Tae-chang who was chairman of the General Student Council of the Ansong College of this university, according to a report.

The joint measure committee involving the authorities, the council of professors, the democratic fellowship society and the general student council of Chungang University announced that they would dig open the truth of his death at any cost.

At the end of the ceremony some 300 students gathered in front of the puppet Seoul prosecution office building to stage a street demonstration.

Symposium Participants Send Thanks to Kim Il-song

SK2709013189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0442 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and

president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter of thanks on September 25 from the attendants of the 17th International Symposium of Criminologists (ISC) of socialist countries.

Noting that the symposium encouraged the functionaries of security and interior organs of socialist countries in their sacred struggle to defend the socialist system and people's safety, and further deepened friendship and unity between them, the letter says it was a result of the deep concern and meticulous care the respected comrade president has shown for the work of the symposium that the ISC could close after successfully discussing items on the agenda.

We will conduct crime-prevention work by mobilizing broad public circles under the guidance of the party, drawing on the successes and experiences gained at the symposium, and make strenuous efforts to further develop the criminological science and technology and deepen friendship and cooperation among the security and interior organs of socialist countries, the letter adds.

It sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Japan's Support for South UN Entry Denounced

SK2809053289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0507 GMT 28 Sep 89

["Shock Brigade in Executing Policy of Division"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Nakayama, Japanese Foreign Minister, in a speech at the United Nations General Assembly session on September 27 said that he welcomed simultaneous or separate entry into the UN by the North and the South of Korea and Japan would support application of the South Korean puppets for separate entry into the United Nations.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces his utterance as an expression of the undisguised hostile policy against the DPRK and an open challenge to the entire Korean people in the North and the South aspiring after national reunification.

The "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the North and the South and the "separate entry" of South Korea, it notes, are splittist intrigues designed to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea and vicious tricks to legalise it internationally.

The news analyst points out:

Japan has no ground to meddle in the question of Korea.

Korea's entry into the UN is an internal affair of our nation which should be discussed and resolved by the North and the South through dialogue and negotiation. If our country is reunified through the progress of North-South dialogue, the question of its entry into the United Nations will be solved of its own accord. The

entry into the UN by our country in a state of division is contrary to the will of our people.

The pressing question of the Korean people at present juncture is not to be admitted to the UN, but to achieve national reunification.

The Japanese reactionaries are helping the U.S. imperialists keep a hold on South Korea as their colony and military base, while trying to realise, through this, their hideous ambition for comeback to South Korea.

The Korean people will never pardon the arrogant act of the Japanese reactionaries to block the reunification of our nation in their militaristic interests.

The Japanese reactionaries will have to pay dearly for their hostility against the Korean people. They should stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and laying a stumbling block in the way of Korea's reunification.

Further on ROK UN Entry

SK2709223789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0532 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama at a press conference held in Tokyo expressed the intention to back South Korea's move for "U.N. membership". Criticizing his outbursts, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says:

This is an overbearing behaviour going against the desire of the entire Korean people in the North and the South to terminate the tragedy of the national division and achieve the reunification of the country and an impertinent interference in the internal affairs of the Korean nation.

The issue of the U.N. membership of Korea is an internal problem of the Korean nation which must be discussed and solved through the dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South.

Our principled stand toward the U.N. membership is that the North and the South should enter the U.N. with one nomenclature and one seat after the country is reunified through confederation.

The Japanese reactionaries are most zealously cooperating with the U.S. imperialists in the moves to create "two Koreas."

Backing the South Korean puppets' move for "U.N. Membership", Nakayama claimed that "it is a good thing that one more country enters the United Nations". Lurking behind his outbursts is his design to make "two Koreas" fait accompli by painting South Korea, a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an "independent state".

The Japanese reactionaries seek to prevent Korea from being reunified and freeze her division and, finally, restore their old position as a colonial ruler. In pursuance

of this aim, they are intensifying their political and economic domination over South Korea and, at the same time, pressing on with their military infiltration into it.

Such position of the Japanese reactionaries shows that their imperialist aggressive nature to fill their pockets at the sacrifice of others remains unchanged still today.

It is an intolerable challenge and new crime against the Korean people that Japan which had committed indelible crimes of aggression against the Korean nation in the past are now going to force the tragedy and sufferings of the national division upon the Korean people.

Japan must discard its hostile stand toward the DPRK and stop standing in the way of the reunification of Korea.

Japanese Group Publishes 'Kimilsongism' Magazine

SK2109231189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1500 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—The Japanese society for the study of Kimilsongism published the magazine "Study of Kimilsongism" no. 49.

The magazine printed a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song together with party and state leading officials, going round dwelling houses for 5,000 families and public service networks in Kwangbok Street.

Carried in the magazine are the full texts of "For Friendship and Solidarity Among the Youth and Students of the World", the immortal classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, and "On Training More Woman Cadres", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In a special write-up titled "Establishment of Consciousness of Independence", it carried articles headlined "Outlook of the Chuche Idea on man", "We learn 'On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution'", "Establishment of Outlook on the Revolution is a Guarantee for Victory", "Task of Educational Workers Who Learn the Chuche Idea" and "Development of World Outlook and Chuche Philosophy".

The magazine gave an account of the 4th meeting of the executive committee of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea which was held in Athens, Greece.

It also carried articles on the situation of the Korean peninsula and the question of Korea's reunification.

Visitors to PRC, Indonesia, From Cuba Listed

SK2709121889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1017 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—A Korean public health delegation headed by Yi Chong-yol, minister of public health, to participate in the eighth conference of

ministers of public health of the Southeast Asian region of the World Health Organisation, to be held in Indonesia and a Hamhung City friendship delegation headed by Ko Chong-tok, chairman of the Hamhung City administration and economic guidance committee to visit Shanghai, China, left Pyongyang on September 27.

A Cuban government delegation headed by Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade, to attend the 13th inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative meeting of Korea and Cuba and Francesco Kjellberg, secretary general of the international political science association, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

Ho Tam Meets With Bulgarian CP in Varna

SK2809061289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0443 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] were held in Varna, Bulgaria, on September 25.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned, and on the Bulgarian side were Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Dimiter Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Socialist Countries Geodetic Conference Ends

SK2709115889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1019 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The 13th conference of geodetic service workers of socialist countries which opened in Pyongyang on September 16 closed today, successfully concluding the discussion of the items on the agenda.

The conference was held in the form of a plenary meeting and subcommittee meetings.

The conference summed up the achievements and experience gained by each country in developing geodetic science and technique over the past five years since the 12th conference of geodetic service workers of socialist countries was held in Mongolia in 1984 and discussed ways for solving scientific and technical problems arising in this domain in the future.

A five-year plan and a long-term cooperation plan till the year 2000 for the geodetic services of socialist countries to further develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in geodetic science and technique were signed.

The closing session was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 27.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted there.

The floor was taken by delegates of Korea, Bulgaria, Afghanistan and Vietnam at the closing session.

The speakers expressed thanks to the host country for providing all conditions for the success of the conference and expressed their resolution to implement its decisions.

Workers Send Kim Chong-il Letter

SK2809054289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0501 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was adopted Wednesday by the attendants of the 13th conference of Geodetic Service Workers of Socialist Countries.

The letter extends heartfelt thanks to the dear leader for his care for the conference, saying:

During our stay in Pyongyang, we have witnessed for ourselves the brilliant achievements made by the highly organized and united Korean people in socialist construction.

Our visits to the vast West Sea barrage built under a far-sighted plan, Kwangbok Street, the May Day Stadium and other peculiar and unique monumental edifices helped us have a better knowledge of the extraordinary grit and creative and energetic leadership exploits of you Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear sir, you have attached primary importance to the development of geodetic science and technology and given meticulous guidance and favours, so that the geodetic science and technology of your country is developing rapidly and the geodetic service workers are creditably discharging their duty in socialist construction and the augmentation of defence capabilities.

We highly estimated the socialist construction vigorously carried on by your people with firm adherence to the principle of socialism and with confidence in victory under your leadership and were convinced of a bright future of Korea.

We express full support to the Korean people in the efforts to prevent a permanent split of Korea and reunify it independently and peacefully.

We geodetic service workers present at the conference hope that the divided geodetic networks of the North and the South will be inter-linked and that the survey and cartography by the world's best space photography possessed by geodetic service organs of socialist countries will be realized successfully all over a reunified Korea.

The letter sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Yi Chong-ok Greets Workers

SK2709120289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1010 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and had a friendly conversation with delegations and delegates to the 13th conference of geodetic service workers of socialist countries at the Mansudae assembly hall today.

Teachers Hold Meeting To Exchange Experiences

SK2709052189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0438 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—An experience-swapping meeting of excellent teachers of schools of general education was held in Pyongyang for two days from September 24 on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work "On Further Developing Educational Work".

Present there were Choe Ki-yong, chairman of the Education Commission, Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education, other officials concerned and excellent teachers who are making sincere efforts for education of the rising generation all their life.

The meeting stressed that Comrade Kim Chong-il showed the correct orientation and ways of bringing about a great change in educational work to meet the requirement of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and has wisely led the work for their realization while reposing deep trust on teachers. And it introduced various experiences gained in the efforts to conduct teaching and education as intended by the party.

University of Light Industry Founding Marked

SK2709003489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1503 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here today to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the University of Light Industry.

At the meeting Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-premier of the Administration Council, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the university.

The message says the university has been strengthened and developed in the practical course of discharging its duties assigned by the party into a training complex of national cadres in the light industrial domain, equipped with competent educational and scientific forces prepared politically and ideologically and with modern conditions for education. It has made a great contribution to the development of the nation's light industry by

rearing many able technicians, scientists and management officials in the light industrial domain, it stresses.

In his report Kim Chae-song, rector of the university, called upon the university to effect a new turn in education under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, thus helping toward the development of the Light Industry.

South Korea

U.S. Denounced for Threat To Ban Imports

SK2809050189 *Seoul YONHAP in English* 0455 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea denounced the United States Thursday for threatening to ban imports of Korean commodities in retaliation for alleged barriers against beef.

"We deeply regret the U.S. Government's unilateral decision to declare it an unfair trade practice at a time when the issue is being discussed by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Ministry Spokesman Chang Hun, reading the statement, said, "we will consider proper countermeasures, including filing a suit with GATT and discontinuation of American beef imports, if the United States restricts Korean commodity imports."

However, Chang welcomed the U.S. Government's willingness to delay retaliatory action to allow time for bilateral and multilateral negotiations to solve the beef import issue.

"The Korean Government will maintain a sincere attitude in the GATT process now under way and in bilateral talks since a solution through talks will be instructive to future trade relations and the GATT," Chang said.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills said Wednesday the United States will ban imports of selected Korean products unless Korea's borders are opened to more beef imports.

"A retaliation list will be drawn up by mid-October if substantial movement toward resolution of the issue has not occurred by that time," she warned.

A GATT council, a representative group of member nations of the trade body, is scheduled to review the dispute, stemming from a complaint filed by the U.S. Meat Trade Association on Oct. 11 last year.

Danger of Chemical Weapons Noted

SK2809005389 *Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*
27 Sep 89 p 1

[From the "Gibberish" column]

[Text] The United States sprayed chemical weapons called "Agent Orange" over the jungles of Vietnam to drive the Vietcongs out during the Vietnam war. It wilted the grasses and trees so quickly that it effectively wiped out the Vietcongs' hide-outs. Later, some Vietnamese who had been exposed to these leaf-withering chemicals gave birth to deformed, blind children with no arms. Nevertheless, punishment has been meted out impartially—its after effects also took a toll on Americans as well. Americans who took part in the Vietnam war suffered enormously from cancer, nerve-related diseases, and miscarriages.

Such formidable chemical weapons whose production began shortly before the First World War have been used later by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and by the Vietnamese in Cambodia. They have also been used in civil wars in Chad and Angola, as well as in the Iran-Iraq war. Chemical weapons are called "the poor man's atomic bombs." Although manufacturing of chemical weapons is simpler than nuclear weapons, they are as powerful as the latter in their mortality rate. Where the manufacturing of 1 ton of nuclear warhead costs \$1 million, the manufacturing of an equal amount of chemical weapons costs a measly \$10,000. For this reason, a total of 22 countries, including the less developed countries, are known to have stockpiled these chemical weapons.

In a speech delivered to the UN General Assembly session, U.S. President Bush declared that the United States will destroy 80 percent of its chemical weapon stockpiles if the Soviet Union joins in reducing its own to an equal level. He also vowed to reduce the chemical weapons by as much as 98 percent within 8 years if an international agreement is signed on banning the chemical weapons. In response to this, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said in his speech delivered to the UN General Assembly session that the Soviet Union was prepared to go along with the U.S. proposal and called on the United States to make joint efforts to rid the world of chemicals weapons. Of course, nothing could be more desirable if all the weapons of mass destruction are destroyed. In particular though, chemical weapons are so powerful in their mortality rate, mankind have no effective means to defend themselves against them.

Modern chemical weapons have no color, taste, or smell, so it is impossible for men to detect them with their sensory organs. Unlike the local application of them in the past, they can be carried by chemical missile warheads, enormously increasing their mortality rate. What is more horrifying is that the Third World countries are competitively developing them and have easy access to their purchase. What concerns us most in this regard is that North Korea is developing and stockpiling chemical weapons on a large scale on its own. Chemical weapons are no longer a distant fear that concerns foreign countries across the oceans. They pose a direct fatal threat to us and to our next generations. This is precisely the reason why the North and South need all the more to relax tension between them.

* Political Parties React to Gregg Appointment

41070161 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean
13 Aug 89 p 2

[Article by Chong Chol-hun: "Taking Aim at Bush's Righthand Man To Strengthen Diplomatic Network"]

[Text] The four parties, including the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], are becoming more alert in anticipation of the coming of the new U.S. Ambassador-designate Donald P. Gregg by the middle of September.

It was originally expected that Gregg would arrive in Seoul by early August after winning U.S. Senate approval which was expected by the end of last July. However, the Senate's approval of Gregg's appointment was postponed until the beginning of September, delayed by more pressing matters such as completion of the budget bill.

Political leaders' concerns are focused on Ambassador-designate Gregg because he belongs to the group of advisers close to President Bush, and he is very much established as a Korean expert in the State Department.

In particular, it is well known that Gregg's authority and knowledge of the "Korean opposition parties" is by far the best, and is unprecedented compared to the previous 13 U.S. ambassadors to Korea. He is also known as one of the prominent Korean experts in the United States who is widely and closely acquainted with Korean opposition party leaders.

Gregg has served in the U.S. CIA for more than 30 years. He served as CIA Korea chief of station for 2 years between 1973 and 1975. It is also true that his CIA background has been the reason for a strong reaction against his appointment from extra-parliamentary groups, critical intellectuals, and the press in Korea. Even in America, he had to appear before the Senate hearings for approval of his appointment several times based on charges that he had been involved in the Iran-contra secret arms sales. Nevertheless, given the fact that suspicions about his involvement were somewhat cleared up, most U.S. and overseas diplomatic observers agree that his appointment will be approved when the session resumes at the beginning of September after the summer recess.

That President Bush did not withdraw his appointment of Gregg despite all the problems tells us many things.

This tells us that Bush's trust of Gregg goes deeper than is publicly known, and also that the United States is giving its Korean policy serious consideration.

One diplomatic observer said, "It was James Lilley, the present U.S. ambassador to the People's Republic of China (former U.S. ambassador to Korea), who recommended Gregg to then Vice President Bush as his chief of staff for international affairs." In other words, the triangular relationship, centered on Bush and including Lilley

and Gregg, is regarded as the "hot line" of U.S. policy in Northeast Asia. It is noteworthy that all three of them worked for the CIA and all of them were veteran analysts of domestic/international information.

Gregg worked for Vice President Bush from 1982-88 as his chief of staff for security matters. He also played a very important role in the success of Bush's 1988 presidential campaign with his capacity for keen analysis of information. Based upon this background, it is believed that, unlike his predecessors, he will establish himself as a "power-wielding diplomat" who can voice his opinion.

One diplomatic source evaluated Gregg as "the one who can directly dial President Bush whenever he wants to." Probably, this point is exactly why the four parties—the DJP, the PPD, the Reunification Democratic Party, [RDP], and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]—are waging psychological warfare over his coming.

The DJP is firmly confident that its honeymoon-strategy concerning Gregg will be successful considering its advantage as the party which "agreed" to the Gregg appointment. Assemblyman Pak Chong-su, chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of the DJP, said, "In the end, diplomatic relations are carried out by the government party. The relationship between the opposition parties and Gregg will not be on such an important level." Actually, the DJP has sent, without fail, its assemblymen to all the various academic meetings which Gregg attended.

Compared to one or two opposition party assemblymen, seven or eight government party members, including DJP assemblymen, attended the U.S.-Korea Security Seminar, held at the CSIS (Center for Strategic and International Studies) of Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., at the end of last January. These included DJP assemblymen like Pak Chong-su, Yi Tae-sop, and To Yong-sim, Chief Secretary to the Chairman of the Assembly Yi Tong-pok, former Assemblyman Pong Tu-wan, and government officials like Director Hyon Hong-chu of the Government Legislative Administration Agency and Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Planning Ku Pon-yong.

This is a good example of the DJP's emphasis on and efforts to establish various channels of communications with Korean experts including Gregg.

Even though it has not been revealed to the opposition, the DJP is not so relaxed about the dynamics between Gregg and the opposition parties. The DJP is carefully watching the relationship between the PPD and Gregg.

It is known that Gregg was station chief of the U.S. CIA in Korea at the time of the Kim Tae-chung kidnapping incident in August 1973. He questioned the Korean CIA and warned them "never to kill" Kim. It is also known

that Gregg was deeply involved with other Korean-American political figures in saving the life of Kim Tae-chung, who was sentenced to death after the 12 December 1980 incident.

Another important point is that there are opportunities for other relationships beyond the Gregg-Kim one to develop on a personal level.

A private letter from Kim Tae-chung was conveyed to Gregg last April when PPD Assemblyman Kwon No-kap and special staffer Choe Un-sang of the party came to the United States. The contents of this letter was then surprisingly revealed to the public by Republican Senator McConnell during Gregg's hearings at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee held on 12 May.

The letter reads, "I feel very fortunate to welcome as the next U.S. ambassador to Korea a person like you who is a man of ability and experience. I still appreciate that you saved my life twice in 1973 and 1980."

After this revelation, party President Kim's aides responded with displeasure, saying that revealing the contents of a private letter was not the "way to handle such a communication." Despite this kind of sensitive response, the effect of the letter's disclosure was immediately evident.

Democratic Senator Alan Cranston, who had been a leading opponent of Gregg's approval, reversed his stand, and this turned the whole matter around to a guarantee of approval.

It is known that Kim Tae-chung and Senator Cranston are special friends who became acquainted during party President Kim's stay in the United States in the 1980's.

It seems party President Kim's letter helped the Gregg situation. It is believed that Senator Cranston stopped his critical questions and fell silent after reading Kim's letter.

A source close to party President Kim stressed, "This letter does not have any other meaning than as an expression of personal gratitude." However, the DJP, RDP and the NDRP have suspicions about the disclosure of this letter. In other words, they suspect that this letter was conveyed to Gregg at Kim's request. They speculate that Kim might have asked Gregg, as a response to his letter, to organize a meeting between Kim and President Bush in the United States during this year.

Meanwhile, the RDP seems passive toward contacting Gregg. Party Assemblymen Kim Tong-yong and Chong Chae-mun met Gregg only once when they attended the CSIS Security Seminar last January. Even though Assemblyman Chong Chae-mun evaded comment, he indirectly implied that the party is aware of Gregg's importance saying, "We are planning an official meeting between Gregg and party President Kim Yong-sam when he comes to Korea." As for the NDRP, it is known that party President Kim Chong-pil had already met Gregg when he visited the U.S. last February.

It is known that party President Kim became a very good friend of Gregg during his stay in Korea from 1973 to 1976. Political observers believe that they met occasionally while Kim was prime minister from June 1971 to December 1975.

Given the position of Gregg at the time and Kim's role in the establishment of the Korean CIA (first chief of the Korean CIA 1961-63), their close relationship is a natural thing. It is more so when we consider the important role played by Gregg in ousting Yi Ho-rak, KCIA chief at the time. It was later revealed that the Kim and Gregg meeting was held with Chairman Kim Yong-hwan of the party Policy Committee, the only other person in attendance.

It will be interesting to watch Gregg's role after his arrival, as each party's strategy toward the United States will become more active and aggressive since Gregg is a part of the inner circle of the Bush administration.

Fourth Round of U.S.-ROK Steel Talks Opens

SK2809025689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Korea and the United States yesterday started a fourth round of negotiations on steel exports to the U.S. in Washington. The consultation will continue through today.

Hwang Tu-yun, director general of the Trade-Industry Ministry's trade cooperation bureau, headed a five-member Korean delegation, while Assistant U.S. Trade Representative Donald Philips led a six-member team.

The major topic in the two-day negotiations centered on restrictions on steel imports from Korea in accordance with the two and a half year extension of the Voluntary Restraint Agreement (VRA) by Washington.

Under the VRA which was scheduled to expire Sept. 30, the United States restricts imports of steel from Korea, Japan, the 12-member European Community and a score of other countries.

The Korean side will call upon the United States to increase import quotas regardless of the VRA's extension.

The United States seeks to set steel imports from Korea at 1.53 percent of its steel consumption in the first half of the extended VRA and at 1.8 percent in the second half.

Washington based import quotas on last year's steel imports from Korea.

Korea has already told the United States that last year's steel exports were unusually low because of labor-management disturbances at Korean steel makers.

The Korean delegation will also ask the United States to allow Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) to ship processing steel such as hot roller coil to UPI [USX-POHANG Joint Venture] without restraints.

UPI is a 50-50 joint venture between POSCO and USX of the United States which was set up in April 1986.

Korea has repeatedly told the United States that POSCO was given permission to ship processing steel to UPI without restrictions from the original expiration date of the VRA.

U.S. Demands Funds for TV System Change

SK2309003989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The United States has demanded that the Korean government provide the funds needed for the change of the American Forces Korea Network into a UHF (ultra-high frequency) or a cable television system from the present VHF (very high frequency) formula.

In a written report to the National Assembly, the Culture-Information Ministry said that negotiations have hit a snag due to American demand for the cost bearing.

Negotiations are under way between forces in Korea as part of move to revise the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) which governs the legal status of American troops stationed here.

The change of the AFKN broadcasting system is subject to an amendment to the SOFA which Koreans describe as being partly unfavorable to them.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, insisted that the USFAK authorities should finance the change of the broadcasting system.

Some AFKN programs, which are aired without any filtration, have stirred controversy among Koreans arguing that they erode traditional Korean value system.

The report also said that 46 applicants for FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting stations have been submitted to the ministry since the birth of the current government in February last year.

Of them, only five have been authorized by the ministry—four to be established by religious organizations and one by the Seoul city administration for traffic information. The four included a Buddhist station applied for by the largest Buddhist sect of Chogye and a Catholic station both to be based in Seoul.

The traffic broadcasting station is to be set up by June next year to give information on traffic from 4 a.m. through midnight every day.

Talks Give 'Green Light' to Contract Resumption

SK2809030889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 28 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Resumption of Red Cross Talks"]

[Text] The working-level meeting of the South-North Korea Red Cross Talks held at the truce village of

Panmunjom yesterday has given the green light to the resumption of official contacts between the divided country. Since Pyongyang abruptly called off a scheduled full Red Cross meeting in early 1986, the inter-Korean relationship has been virtually stalemated despite mutual contacts at other levels.

The Pyongyang regime's unilateral cancellation of the 11th Red Cross meeting was to protest against the annual military exercise "Team Spirit" held by the South and the United States, some months after the historical exchanges of separated family members and artistic performers between Seoul and Pyongyang in the fall of the previous year.

The North Korean excuse for its one-sided rupture of the Red Cross Talks was no doubt not the real reason as Team Spirit had been continually held before and after the talks with no change in the conduct of defensive military drill. Therefore, this excuse was hardly justified.

Most probably the real reason was that the Pyongyang regime had failed to fully realize that the family union program would lead to exposure of its closed society to the world and familiarize their inhabitants with the free and prosperous South and the outside world. On the other hand, as the split family members living in the North continue to lead miserable lives, the divulgence of their plight must still be a thing to be shunned by the North Korean leadership.

North Korea's endorsement of the resumption of the talks is commendable in this situation, though its motivation is doubtful. The Pyongyang leadership may well sense the changes in the world and feel there are limits to its isolationist policy. It is conceivable that Pyongyang is under mounting pressure from its major allies—the Soviet Union and China—to follow their suit and pursue openness, reform and international economic collaboration.

Of significance is that the Red Cross Talks are primarily concerned with humanitarian projects, a foremost and common task for all mankind. They also chime in with the Seoul government's basic policy to take up easy problems first as a means of building up mutual trust and promoting reconciliation between the two sides estranged for more than four decades.

Continuation of the family reunion project that had been initiated by the first Red Cross Talks is surely the most urgent task for the 10 million people in families which were compelled to separate due to the division along the 38th parallel of the Korean peninsula after World War II and the internecine Korean War from 1950 to 1953. To alleviate the agony of separation, the Red Cross Talks had paved the way for their reunion, though temporarily, through mutual visits to their home lands.

The acceleration of this program will contribute to the improvement of the overall climate for the paramount goal of the reunification, along with the project, other matters such as the exchange of mail will be hopefully facilitated.

With the resumption of the Red Cross Talks, prospects are that other levels of talks—sports, parliamentary contacts and preliminary meetings for high-level government talks will be held next month, as scheduled. From this viewpoint, the Red Cross contacts will serve as a yardstick to measure the likelihood of success of the other talks in the future, adding to its importance.

In parallel with the official contacts, civic contacts between businessmen, clergymen and scholars and students may well be encouraged, eventually to intensify the inter-Korean contacts and thus warm up the overall relationship, in a way conducive to national reunification in the long run.

The government's approval of a Catholic invitation of a score of North Korean "Catholics" for the upcoming 44th International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Seoul early next month is considered a proper gesture to this end, regardless of its relative advantages. This development may help thaw the present icy relationship with the North on the heels of some dissidents' unauthorized visits to Pyongyang.

Defectors Say No Religion in North

SK2809024589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] North Korea never admits to freedom of faith, be it Catholic, Protestant or Buddhist except for the self-reliant ideology of "chuche" advocated by chieftain Kim Il-song, a North Korean Army officer who defected to the South recently said yesterday.

Kim Nam-chun, 27, former 2nd lieutenant of the North Korean Army, said in a press meeting that the people in the North could not image a religious life and that if they call it a religion, they are enforced to think, believe in and follow the chuche ideology.

Kim escaped from North Korea to the South together with Msgt. Kim Kwang-chun, 24, and Yim Chong-hui, 24, a civilian nurse, in the early morning of Sept. 10, swimming across the estuary of the Imjin River in the western sector of the frontline.

The North Korean military machine continues to conduct exercises in preparation for an a surprise invasion of the South, he disclosed.

He explained that for example, the sixth army division waged regimental offensive-oriented drills three times this year and that it also held a river fording operation every year since 1986 to be ready for crossing the Imjin and Han Rivers.

Msgt. Kim pointed out he came to have an idea that there are temples, churches and cathedrals in the Communist North Korea when he reached Seoul.

A Catholic church in Pyongyang, he stressed, is nothing but a "showcase" which the northern Communists built to propagate to the outside world that there is freedom of religion in North Korea.

The three North Koreans revealed that they defected to the South in the search for a free and human life, completely disillusioned with the controlled and poverty-stricken life in tightly-regimented northern society.

Yim, who worked as a nurse at a hospital in Kaesong, said that she escaped to turn over a new leaf in the South, recalling that she led a very unhappy life owing to trouble with her husband.

They also said that political indoctrination had been intensified in the North because of fears that the World Youth Sports Festival in Pyongyang last July had had an unwanted effect on the people.

North Korean people are forced to attend lectures on ideology and to join ideological struggles in civilian and military organizations so as to purge any tincture of capitalism from the northern society, they added.

Yi Ki-yong, a former staff sergent of the North Korean Army, said that he defected to the South mainly because his professional career in the North was doomed.

Yi escaped here Aug. 27, swimming across the estuary of the Imjin River.

The Communists branded him as a "reactionary" and they banned him from applying for entrance into the Army Officer Candidate School, the only reason being that the father of his mother collaborated with the South Korean forces during the Korean War.

Korea To Join UN Convention on Drug Trafficking

SK2209065489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea, in an effort to combat a growing drug epidemic, is preparing to become a signatory to the U.N. convention on drug trafficking.

The government is taking steps to join the "Convention Against the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances," Yu Chang-chong, director for drug affairs at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, said Friday.

The Justice Ministry enacted a law on criminal extradition last year and is currently drafting a law on international judicial cooperation, Yu said.

An international convention has the same effect as a law once it is ratified by the National Assembly.

After joining the convention, international cooperation will begin in investigations of drug criminals, extradition of drug criminals, and exchange of information, Yu said.

The convention was adopted at a meeting of the U.N. commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Austria, Nov. 25-Dec. 20 last year.

Seventy-one countries have signed the convention.

In a recent meeting of world drug investigation agencies, all 128 participants resolved to join the U.N. convention, according to Yu, who participated in the Sept. 11-15 meeting.

Samsung To Ship Consumer Goods to USSR

SK2209020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Samsung's exports of consumer goods to the Soviet Union took a tremendous leap forward with the signing of a contract to ship soap and toothpaste amounting to \$11 million, according to a business source yesterday.

The Soviet Union asked Samsung to export a total of \$14 million worth of stockings in August.

In particular, Samsung is transporting the goods by sea directly from Pusan to Vostochny, a Soviet port, paving the way for direct trade exchanges between the two countries.

Soviet Journalists To Visit First Time

SK2409041589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Hong Kong—A delegation of Soviet journalists will visit Korea for the first time next month as part of their Asian tour.

The China News Service reported Friday that the Seoul visit of the five reporters representing the journalists association of the Soviet Union was arranged by press body in the United States.

The journalists will visit four other countries—Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The State Council of the Taipei government was the last to notify its approval for the visit, the first in 40 years, according to the state-run Chinese news agency.

Company Ships Ginseng Tonic to USSR

SK2809024789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] The Doosan Industrial Co. shipped 15,000 vials of ginseng tonic to the Soviet Union yesterday.

Doosan had signed a contract with the Soviet Union to export a total 50,000 bottles of ginseng tonic by the end of this year.

The ginseng tonic are to be sold in the drugstores in the Soviet Union, according to a Doosan official.

Doosan plans to increase the exports of ginseng products to Eastern European countries as well as the Soviet Union.

Doosan is expected to export ginseng products worth \$25 million to foreign countries this year, up 47 percent compared with the last year.

ROK-U.K. Economic Talks Set for 2-3 Oct

SK2809031589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 28 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Korea and Britain will hold their ninth bilateral economic cooperation conference in London on Oct. 2-3 to strengthen economic relations, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong will lead the Korean delegation to the meeting while John Meadow, assistant trade minister, will represent Britain.

Ministry official said the two countries will discuss joint ventures to advance into East European countries and other issues, including trade and investment.

They will also take up such issues as post-doctoral training programs and joint research in science and technology, the officials added.

The two countries will likely discuss the formation of a single European market and dialogue between OECD and Asian newly industrialized countries, they said.

Aviation Pacts With Communist Countries Promoted

SK2209025889 Seoul YONHAP in English 2231 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea hopes to open Seoul-Sydney and Seoul-Rome air routes and reach aviation accords with Brazil, Iran and Italy next year, a Transportation Ministry official said Friday.

"Liberalization of overseas travel and the rising status of Seoul as a world air traffic center are making it easier to expand our air travel realms," said the official, who declined to be named.

He said Korean Air had been refused permission to sign aviation accords by Australia's Qantas Airways and Italy's Alitalia Airlines until recently.

"It was like unrequited love," he said. "But things are changing and we expect that South Korean flag-carriers will have worldwide aviation networks by 1993 linking about 40 cities of 25 countries."

Korean Air currently has a network linking 27 cities of 18 countries and asiana airlines, which started domestic operations last year, is to begin international services next year.

The ministry official also said the government will promote aviation exchanges with communist countries or nations with no diplomatic links so that Korean

airlines can overfly their territories, expand charter services and reach aviation accords.

He said the government will encourage the two airlines to introduce 12 new aircraft next year, and increase flights to Japan and Europe to meet soaring demand.

Asiana will be allowed to fly only to Japan and Southeast Asia for the time being, the official said.

Chon Drops Conditions for Assembly Testimony

SK2809081289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—The question of what, if anything, to do about former President Chon Tu-hwan was given new life Thursday by newspaper reports that he has dropped all conditions for testifying about his rise to power and seven years of iron-fisted rule.

Ruling and opposition parties are expected to resume their tug of war over the issue next month.

"Our desire to settle the issue through dialogue with the opposition remains unchanged. The matter will be taken up at meetings of floor leaders and other ranking party officials next month," Rep. Yi Han-tong, floor leader of the government party, said Thursday.

The ruling party seems to be considering a new proposal regarding the testimony of Chon and his predecessor, Choe Kyu-ha, before the National Assembly to close the issue within the year.

Pressure is being put on the opposition to adopt a more conciliatory attitude, making room for a compromise by stepping back from absolute demands for both the personal appearances of the two ex-presidents and expulsion of key figures under Chon from public posts.

Rep. Yi Sang-su, spokesman for Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), said, "unconditional testimony by Chon, if the reports are true, would be a breakthrough in solving the issue and the ruling party should accept the offer without hesitation."

Yi also demanded that Choe make a personal appearance, saying he should drop his insistence on submitting a written reply to questions posed by the National Assembly.

Rep. Yi Ki-taek, floor leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, said his party is ready to postpone the punishment of key figures under Chon if Chon testifies about his wrongdoings.

Chon apparently dropped all conditions for testifying to send a clear message to president No Tae-u, who was handpicked by Chon for the presidency, that he is displeased with the treatment he has been getting and is still in a position to influence the political situation.

The PPD has made a similar suggestion on punishing key Chon figures, including ruling party Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

Chong, a strongman in the ruling camp, was commander of the Special Warfare Command at the time it was responsible for the brutal suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

The minor New Democratic Republican Party called for an early solution to the "cleanup of the Fifth Republic legacies."

The four parties are scheduled to reopen the meeting of key party officials on Oct. 12 and the issue is likely to be a main topic at the get-together.

Chon Willing To Testify

SK2809041489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 28 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] The disgraced ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, in a major change of stance, wants to testify on his seven years of misrule without any conditions at the earliest possible date, a major Seoul daily reported yesterday.

Chon, in self-imposed exile at a remote Buddhist temple since last November, asked President No Tae-u and his ruling Democratic Justice Party through No's aide who visited Chon earlier this month, to arrange for him to testify, the mass circulation CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS reported.

Chon told Chong Ku-yong, No's senior presidential secretary for civil affairs, that he wants to testify without being bound by any conditions, procedure, method or timing, when Chong visited Chon Sept. 9 at the Paekdam Temple on Mt. Sorak, the report said.

The ex-President also told the aide that he has been unfairly treated and criticized and he would like to correct the distorted historical record of him and his administration.

Chon had refused to testify, saying that there was no precedent for a former president to take the witness stand, and his testimony, instead of putting to rest controversy, may start new controversy.

At the meeting with Chong, Chon also bitterly complained that he had patiently waited for the past one and a half years, hoping that No and his ruling party would resolve the problems but he can no longer rely on them because they exploit his case for their political gains.

"I have nothing to lose any more. I must give the truth about what I am being criticized for and correct this distorted history," the daily quoted Chon as telling Chong.

Chon and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha have been summoned by the National Assembly to make an open testimony on Chon's rise to power, and the alleged

widespread human rights violations and corruption during Chon's seven years of authoritarian rule which ended February 1988.

Chon went into internal exile at the remote Buddhist temple last November after making an apology before the nation for his wrongdoing during his rule and returning his assets to the state as a show of repentance.

Chong also visited Choe yesterday afternoon at his residence in Seoul to discuss the question of his testimony before the National Assembly.

Choe reportedly reaffirmed his previous position that he would never take a witness stand under any circumstances but instead he was willing to make a written testimony.

No's presidential office at Chongwadae yesterday admitted that Chong recently made a visit to Chon but there was no discussion about his testimony. The Chongwadae officials said that it was a customary courtesy call ahead of the Chusok (Korean Thanksgiving Day) which fell on Sept. 14.

Poll Taken on Current Political Situation

SK2809054189 Seoul MBC Television Network
in Korean 1200 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Report on opinion poll on the political situation by anchorman Son Sok-hui and reporters Chon Yong-pae, Yi In-yong, Yun Yo-ok, and Yim Ung-sik—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Son Sok-hui] A poll taken by the Munhwa Broadcasting Station with the assistance of the Seoul National University Newspaper Research Institute showed that many people feel that the current political situation is unstable and that they are very distrustful of the political circles. Also, people in Honam provinces and those in non-Honam provinces have a very different view on the political parties and its leaders. This survey, taken over 3 days, from 30 August to 1 September, polled 1,500 men and women from across the country who are over 20 years old. The poll-takers personally visited the people to ask them questions. The margin of error is plus or minus 2.5 percent. [passage omitted]

[Chon Yong-pae] On the question—what do you think of the current political situation?—31.8 percent said that it is very unstable, and 56.7 percent said that it is basically unstable. This means that 88.5 percent, an absolute majority, said that the current situation is unstable, and only 4.4 percent said that it is stable. When asked—why do you think the political situation is unstable?—34.1 percent of the respondents cited the hard-line policies of the government and the ruling party, and 14.7 percent cited security incidents caused by some people's visits to the North. [passage omitted]

[Yi In-yong] On the question as to what party one supports, 19.8 percent said the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], 19.5 percent said the Reunification

Democratic Party [RDP], 15.5 percent said the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], and 8.7 percent said the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]. However, 35.3 percent said that they do not support any party. This means that many people are distrustful of the existing parties.

On the question as to whom among the party presidents one supports, 20.8 percent said PPD President Kim Tae-chung; 16.9 percent said RDP President Kim Yong-sam; 16.4 percent said DJP President No Tae-u; and 10.6 percent said NDRP President Kim Chong-pil. This pattern of support was identical to the support for the parties. On the question as to whom one thinks is most desirable for the next president, 14.7 percent said Kim Tae-chung; 9.6 percent said Kim Yong-sam; and 9 percent said Kim Chong-pil. [Graphics on the screen also show: Five point three percent picked Yi Chong-chan, and 3.1 percent Pak Chan-chong] However, the number of people who support each of the three presidents was respectively more than the number of people who think of them as most desirable for the next president of the country. This means that many among those who support each of the three presidents think that they are not right for the next president of the country. No less than 50.4 percent did not answer this question. [passage omitted]

Over the question as to whom among the political leaders one thinks must leave the political scene, 67.4 percent said Kim Tae-chung, 47.7 percent said No Tae-u, 41.9 percent said Kim Chong-pil, and 35.2 percent said Kim Yong-sam. [passage omitted]

In response to a request to select two people from each party who are most likely to run for the presidency, the respondents picked Lawmaker Yi Chong-chan, Mr Kim Pok-tong, First Minister of State Affairs Pak Chol-on, and Lawmaker Chong Ho-yong from the ruling circles; Kim Tae-chung, Kim Won-ki, Mun Tong-hwan, Cho Yun-hyong from the PPD; Kim Yong-sam, Yi Ki-taek, Kim Tong-yong, and No Mu-hyon from the RDP; and Kim Chong-pil, Choe Kak-kyu, Ku Cha-chun, and Kim Yong-chae from the NDRP. They also picked Lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, Mr Paek Ki-wan, Mr Hong Sa-tok, and Lawmaker Yi Chol among the independent politicians. [Graphics on the screen show: From the ruling circles, 362 people picked Yi Chong-chan; 180, Kim Pok-tong; 88, Pak Chol-on; and 83, Chong Ho-yong. From the PPD, 769 picked Kim Tae-chung; 34, Kim Won-ki; 25, Mun Tong-hwan; and 14, Cho Yun-hyong. From the RDP, 757 picked Kim Yong-sam; 128, Yi Ki-taek; 29, Kim Tong-yong; and 11, No Mu-hyon. From the NDRP, 724 picked Kim Chong-pil; 17, Choe Kak-kyu; 9, Ku Cha-chun; and 9, Kim Yong-chae. Among the independent politicians, 183 picked Pak Chan-chong; 61, Paek Ki-wan; 35, Hong Sa-tok; and 34, Yi Chol.] [passage omitted]

[Yun Yo-ok] A controversy is taking place over political realignment. On the question—what do you think of the current four-party structure—8.6 percent said that it is effective, and 12.7 percent did not approve or disapprove it. Meanwhile, 73.6 percent, far more than a half,

said that it is not effective. This means that a majority of the people are disappointed at the current four-party structure. On the question — do you think political realignment by way of party mergers is necessary?—33.4 percent said that it is absolutely necessary, and 35.7 percent said that it is necessary on the whole. That is, 69.1 percent said that it is necessary. This means that people are disappointed at the four-party structure. In the meantime, 9.4 percent did not approve or disapprove of political realignment; 13.3 percent said that it is not necessary; and 8.1 percent said that they do not know.

On the question—what do you think of a merger between the PPD and the RDP?—29.8 percent said that they must be merged at all costs, and 39.5 percent said that it is good for them to merge. That is, 69.3 percent, more than a half, expressed an affirmative view on such a merger. In the meantime, 7.7 percent did not approve or disapprove of such a merger, 14.1 percent said that it is good for them not to merge, and 3.9 percent said that they must not merge.

In the meantime, as for a merger between the DJP and the NDRP, 4.4 percent said that they must merge without fail, and 23.4 percent said that it is good for them to merge. That is, 27.8 percent expressed an affirmative view on such a merger. In the meantime, 28.3 percent said that it is not good for the two parties to merge, and 17.9 percent said that they must not merge. That is, 46.2 percent opposed such a merger.

On the question as to whether progressive parties are necessary in our country, 27.3 percent said that they are absolutely necessary, and 25.3 percent said that they are necessary on the whole. That is, 52.6 percent said that progressive parties are necessary in our country. [passage omitted]

On the question as to a cabinet system, 8.1 percent said that they absolutely support this system, and 30 percent said that they support it on the whole. That is, 38.1 percent expressed a positive response. Meanwhile, 33.3 percent oppose this system. [passage omitted]

[Yim Ung-sik] Over the question —how do you think should the problem of the National Teachers Trade Union [Chongyojo] be solved?—15.5 percent said that Chongyojo must be completely recognized, and 38.9 percent said that it must be recognized, though it must never be allowed to stage a strike. [passage omitted]

On the question as to whether you think it necessary for President No Tae-u to subject himself to a mid-term evaluation, 48.8 percent, almost half, said that he must do so without fail, 21.5 percent said that whether he will do so or not does not matter, and only 26.1 percent said that he need not. [passage omitted]

Chonminnyon Chairman Interviewed

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[Article by Kim Tok-hyong; "I Do Not Support Miss Yim's Conduct in Pyongyang"]

[Text]

Largest Activist Movement Since the Korean War

Koreans perceive the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation (Chonminnyon) as a rough-hewn, stormy organization, as indeed they must since the Chonminnyon stands as a rapidly-spreading symbol of dissident organizations in Korea. The Chonminnyon parts company with establishment opposition parties by undertaking extremist causes with a wholehearted negativism, screaming "Get out!" or "Step down!" at just about everything. This reporter acknowledges that he went into this assignment with a preconceived notion that the Chonminnyon was best suited for "street struggles." At the risk of giving offense, I will even venture to borrow a jarring expression and say that I approached the Chonminnyon with the same kind of awkward embarrassment one might feel when nearing an untamed "savage beast."

Of the Chonminnyon's six cochairmen, only one remains free from arrest. Given my preconceptions about the Chonminnyon, when I met the group's 49-year-old cochairman, O Chung-il, I was surprised. He presented a most congenial appearance; his voice was soft; and his statements, magnanimous. I was quickly disabused of the notion that "dissidents" were typically stubborn and uncompromising.

Chairman O Chung-il's manner, indeed, seemed at variance with his profession. I very quickly came to understand that he was no stereotypic representative of the priesthood, stern and difficult to approach. Here was a "dissident figure" with the easy-going manners of a simple country gentleman.

The Chonminnyon that Pastor O Chung-il leads as standing cochairman was created on 21 January 1989, after more than a thousand activist representatives had established a "Conference of Delegates" to establish the new organization. As the name Chonminnyon suggests, the Chonminnyon is an overarching federation of people's democratic movements from across Korea. Chonminnyon members call their group "the largest single organization of activist movements since the Korean war."

To begin by reviewing the Chonminnyon organization, the federation's supreme decision-making organ is the Conference of Delegates, which is composed of representatives selected in specified numbers from each of more than 200 organizations belong to the federation. Today the Conference of Delegates is made up of 1023 representatives. Of these, the largest block (250) are delegates of workers' groups, while the next largest (230) are representatives of farmers' organizations.

The fact that farmers and workers comprise nearly one-half of the Conference of Delegates illustrates that the Chonminnyon has successfully broken away from the dissident activist organizations of the past—which were based on a small number of prominent dissident figures—to achieve a federation not only broadly-based but a federation resting solidly on society's twin pillars, the workers and the farmers. About 20 representatives to the Conference of Delegates represent the indigent, and the remaining 523 Delegates come from groups representing specific geographic areas, religious bodies, educational groups, and cultural disciplines.

The Chonminnyon's six cochairmen, who must be members of the Conference of Delegates, were selected only after a long process of sharp internal debate. The six are as follows: a representative of the workers, Yi Yong-sun, chairman, League of Female Workers; a representative of farmers, Yun Chong-sok; a representative of the geographic groups, Pae Chong-yol, chairman, Kwangju and North Cholla Province Federation of Peoples Democratic Movements; a Mintongnyon (National Federation of Movements for Democracy and Unification) representative, Yi Chang-pok, deputy chairman, Mintongnyon; a dissidents' representative, Yi Pu-yong, secretary-general, Chonminnyon Preparatory Committee; and a representative of a religious body, Pastor O Chung-il.

Other key leaders of Chonminnyon include Chang Kipyoo, secretary-general; Kim Kun-tae, director, Office of Policy; and Pak Kye-tong, spokesman.

Elder statesmen of the dissident movement who had dominated leadership positions in previous dissident organizations were considered for some time as potential cochairmen, but in the end they were excluded from direct leadership roles. These prominent men—Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che, Pak Hyong-kyu, and Paek Ki-wan—were appointed as advisors instead, as was also Yi So-son, the mother of the late Chon Tae-il. Pastor Mun Ik-hwan was released as chairman of the Mintongnyon when the Chonminnyon was officially inaugurated.

Kim Tok-hyong: Just what kind of organization is the Chonminnyon, really? Sometimes it seems like a mysterious, immortal organization akin to a hydra or a starfish, where one member is cut off only to be replaced instantly. And sometimes the Chonminnyon seems like an organization that pops up here, there, and everywhere to pursue its subjective interests without restraint, sure to conduct rallies and demonstrations on every controversial social and political issue like an "outback outlaw." In any case, people harbor more than enough worries about the Chonminnyon.

Strongly Confident They Could Bring About a Constitutional Amendment for the Direct Election of the President

O Chung-il: "First off, we were strongly confident in June of 1987 that we could bring about an amendment to the Constitution that would allow the president to be elected directly. In late May 1987 representatives of

three religious groups and 19 dissident organizations met and founded the Headquarters of the National Campaign to Revise the Constitution for a Direct Election System [This group became the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, or the NCDC] I became chairman of the NCDC's Standing Executive Committee. My duties were those of a traffic cop, pushing and pulling groups toward consensus, groups with varying ideological convictions and representing every field of human endeavor.

"NCDC struggle goals for the last half of 1987 were 1) to amend the Constitution and proceed from there into a democratization movement, demanding that all prisoners be released, pardoned, and their civil rights restored; 2) to place a fundamental emphasis on getting out the vote in the presidential election, educating voters, and conducting public relations during the campaign; and 3) to ensure a clean election by conducting direct, immediate scrutiny of the election process. In spite of our efforts, however, we lost the election thanks to the disunity prevailing in the opposition camp. After the election, bitter recriminations erupted in the dissident community regarding who was responsible for the loss.

"As the National Assembly election drew closer, we realized that the disunity prevailing in our midst would simply not do, so about the middle of January 1988 the United Christian Committee—which had played a central role in the NCDC—determined to take the lead in organizing a dissident organization based strictly on ideology rather than on a base of prominent dissident leaders, as had been the case in the past. We undertook organizational activities in every district of the country, and in every discipline of human endeavor. After some effort, we succeeded in putting together the Federation of Christian Social Movements, the Masses Church, and creating groups in eight different cultural disciplines, in labor, among farmers, and among the urban poor. We also managed to promote federations in each geographical area of Korea, including at each governmental unit to the county and province level.

"By June of 1988 our organizational work had resulted in the formation of federations of groups from each cultural discipline as well as among workers, farmers, and geographic organizations. Each group sent representatives, first to working-level conferences, until the Chonminnyon was officially organized on 21 January 1989 at the Yonsei University Auditorium."

Chonminnyon Headquarters is located near the site of the former Seoul High School, at 37-ponji, 2-ka, Sinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul. Examining the Chonminnyon organization in more detail, we see the Conference of Delegates at the top and beneath that, the Central Committee, composed of one-tenth of the representatives who sit on the Conference of Delegates. The Central Executive Committee comes under the Central Committee and is composed of the six cochairmen, the Director, Office of Policy, the Secretary-General, the chairmen of each special committee, the Chonminnyon

spokesman, and one representative from each geographic group and each social organization which participated in the process of founding the Chonminnyon during the early period when the Chonminnyon Preparatory Committee was active. A list of federations representing geographic areas and social disciplines follows.

The Preparatory Committee for the Seoul Council of Peoples Democratic Movements, or Minhyop, (Yi Chae-o, representative); the Incheon Federation of Peoples Democratic Movements (Yi Ho-ung); the Preparatory Committee for the Kwangju-South Cholla Province Council of Peoples Democratic Movements (Pae Chong-ryol); the Preparatory Committee for the Taegu-North Kyongsang Province Council of Peoples Democratic Movements (Ham Chong-ho); the Preparatory Committee for the Kangwon Province Council of Peoples Democratic Movements (Yu Nam-son); the Pusan Federation of Peoples Democratic Movements (Yim Chong-nam); the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, or Mintongnyon (Mun Ik-hwan); the National Council of Workers Movement Groups (Yi Yong-sun); the National Council of Farmers Movement Groups (Yun Chong-sok); the Catholic Council of Social Movements (Kim Sang-tok); the Korean Protestant Council of Social Movements (O Chung-il); the Council of Democratic Education Movements (Yu Sang-tok); the South Chungchong Province Council of Peoples Democratic Movements (Yi Myong-nam); and the Cheju Province Council of Peoples Democratic Movements (Ko Chang-un). Social disciplines like women's, students', youth, and culture and arts groups participate also, each with one vote. Many separate groups belong to a single federation. The Seoul Minhyop, for example, numbers 20 individual organizations among its members.

"National" Symbolizes the Fusion of the Dissident Forces

A Standing Executive Committee operates under the Central Executive Committee. Its members include the six cochairmen, two representatives of geographic movements, four representatives of the movements of the masses, the secretary-general, the director of the Plans and Policy Office, and the chairman of each of the special committees. Under the Standing Executive Committee, Masses Committee One is responsible for workers, farmers, and the destitute, while Masses Committee Two is responsible for urbanites and the fields of religion and culture. The Special Committee for Unification of the Fatherland is dedicated to achieving the peaceful and independent unification of the Korean peninsula.

The distinguishing feature of Chonminnyon organization is that it aims at shaping the body into an overarching, unified federation encompassing activist movements from all social disciplines and from every geographic region of the country.

Kim Tok-hyong: Virtually all of today's dissident organizations seem compelled to use the term national in

their titles, as if it were a formula they had agreed to follow. Some people point to this practice and condemn it as a deliberate attempt to avoid using "Korea," our country's name. Is that the case with the Chonminnyon?

O Chung-il: "I can say frankly that we had no such intention. As one can deduce from the composition of our federation, we attempted to come up with a name that symbolized the broad, national fusion of dissident forces. It just came out that way during the process. If you understand 'national' to mean only the fusion or amalgamation of the dissident forces of Korea, you will be quite correct."

Kim Tok-hyong: As chairman of the Chonminnyon, what is it you actually do? Can you tell us about your daily routine?

O Chung-il: "I'm only one of the Chonminnyon's cochairmen, and I had not served as standing cochairman until now. The standing chairman, in fact, was Yi Pu-chik. Because I am a man of the priesthood, I was simply overwhelmed by my duties in the Christian movement, so I kept postponing my turn to act as Chonminnyon's "standing cochairman," and only ventured to do so by default when the other cochairmen were placed under arrest, one after the other. The fact is that my work in the Korean Protestant Council of Social Movements to achieve social reform through Christianity is very important in its own right. For Christianity to properly do its bit, you see, internal reform of the church must be our first task."

"Nonetheless, the arrest of my fellow Chonminnyon cochairmen underscored for me that oppression of the pan-democratic forces was growing, so I just didn't think I could avoid serving as chairman any longer and took up my duties on a full-time basis. My duties are simple enough. I hold news conferences as the representative of the cochairmen and chair meetings with the council of advisors and other leaders, and I also chair sessions of the Central Executive Committee and the Executive Committee. I conduct Policy Council meetings as chairman. I also attend Chonminnyon struggle activities and give speeches designed to enunciate Chonminnyon's positions. And I attend rallies and meetings sponsored by other groups, such as the Chondaehyop or other dissident groups, to offer moral encouragement."

A detailed glance at Chonminnyon's bylaws can reveal significant facts about the organization. Chapter I: General Provisions, Article 2 (Objectives) stipulates that: "The objective of this federation shall be to realize national independence, unification, and democracy with the masses serving as the main pillar."

Article 3 (Tasks) stipulates that Chonminnyon shall: "1. Undertake movements to bring about democratization in each discipline—political, economics, social, and cultural. 2. Undertake movements for national independence and national unification. 3. Assure the expansion of the movement of the masses and the unification and solidarity of the peoples democratic movements."

Expenses Come to About 13,000,000 Won Per Month

Kim Tok-hyong: You must need money to keep this thing going. What are Chonminnyon's monthly expenses? And how do you go about raising funds?

O Chung-il: "My work at the practical level is coordinating activities of the Policy Office and the special committees—the Special Committee for Democratic Politics, the Special Committee for Human Rights, the Special Committee for Measures To Ensure the Livelihood of the Masses, and the Special Committee for Unification of the Fatherland. And then I play a significant role in fund raising as well. Chonminnyon operational expenses run 12 or 13 million won each month. We collect membership dues from our 200 constituent groups to maintain their standing in the Conference of Delegates, and we bring in additional funds collected by the efforts of the cochairmen and from the chiefs of our various offices and agencies. We also receive support funds from within Korea and from overseas as well. Funds from all these sources, however, are insufficient to allow us to meet our operational expenses, so we are now in the process of organizing a booster association. We expect this association to bring in supporting contributions on a broad scale, from religious groups, lawyers, doctors, democratic figures, fraternal democratic groups, and regional support."

Kim Tok-hyong: I would like to pose a tougher question, one related to the current situation. You and three others serve as cochairmen of the Korean Protestant Council of Social Movements. On 6 August 1989 that organization released a statement welcoming Chondaehyop representative Miss Yim Su-kyong's clandestine trip to North Korea to attend the Pyongyang festival. The statement said that, "Students from South and North Korea can use the opportunity provided by the Pyongyang festival to build harmony and increase trust, and this is an entirely natural thing. That this trip was condemned as pro-communist and beneficial to the enemy amounts to clear-cut evidence that the government does not want unification." How can you support Miss Yim's stance when she not only violated existing law but traipsed up to North Korea and unilaterally praised Pyongyang's system while vilifying our own?

O Chung-il: "We have known since early this year that Chondaehyop was going to officially attend the Pyongyang festival. The honorable President No Tae-u himself suggested that some 200 people should attend the festival. And did the actions taken by the National Unification Board not make such participation seem possible? It looked like the government was going to allow students to attend, but in the final stages they said they would not let Chondaehyop attend the festival, and then, well... We wanted the Chondaehyop to hammer out an official agreement with the government and then attend the Pyongyang festival on the basis of that agreement. Whatever other considerations there were, we wanted Chondaehyop to go to Pyongyang with such an agreement in hand. I do not support Miss Yim's conduct

in Pyongyang. And we view the World Festival of Youth and Students itself as an organization which emerged because of the antiwar mood which has prevailed in the world since the end of World War II. Whatever else it may be, it provides an opportunity for young people of the East and West to discuss world peace."

Kim Tok-hyong: As you well know, over a thousand delegates attending the Pyongyang festival from various countries publicly condemned the tragedy that occurred in China's Tienanmen Square. Meanwhile, Amnesty International, which raises issues regarding human rights abuses in North Korea, was trying to get the Northerners to admit its delegates. Didn't these things command your attention? As one who has been involved in the human rights movement for years, what do you think of these issues?

The Incident in Tienanmen Must Be Condemned

O Chung-il: "China today is riven with corruption, and I am well aware that after the Cultural Revolution of the sixties, the Chinese-style economic structure fell into difficulties. Many Chinese students who had studied in the West returned to China only to discover that they could not get jobs; they experienced many hardships. Above all that, of course, stands the fact that as China was moving toward openness, when students and the intelligentsia from within Chinese society spoke up to criticize the use of terror, they were punished. That is something which can never be tolerated. The young people condemned China's ethical corruption, and they demanded democracy. They urged China's central leadership to reflect deeply on itself, and they demanded that they step down. All this was undertaken as a non-violent, peaceful movement, and we unstintingly praise the actions of the people during the Tienanmen incident.

"In the incident's early stages, the Chinese police were docile, and even the soldiers chose merely to observe. I was amazed. I thought, 'Well, I guess China really is a great nation after all.' Then suddenly the government turned to hard-line violence and used peoples courts to impose death sentences on citizens. These are facts, and from a humanitarian standpoint they cannot be forgiven, no matter the nature of the circumstances. As is stressed in the World Human Rights Statement, the merciless maiming and killing of human beings through trials and death sentences is something that is completely unacceptable to the conscience of mankind. I am very disappointed in the Chinese Government. No, it goes further than that. This despicable incident has caused me to doubt just how the hell far we can trust humanity itself."

Kim Tok-hyong: And what do you think about Pastor Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea? As you, of course, are only too aware, Pastor Mun was subject to certain sacrifices in his life as a result of his dissident struggle for democracy. He helped speed the process of democratization in Korea. He was a dissident leader with a conscience, widely respected, known to be a friend of the

patriotic poet Yun Tong-chu during the period of Japanese occupation. Many Koreans are disappointed that a person of his calibre would meet with Kim Il-song and unilaterally embrace Kim's line. After all, Kim has ruled as dictator for over 40 years and has affirmed that he will convey his dictatorship to his son when he dies.

Some say that if Pastor Mun had to meet Kim Il-song, he could have left an immeasurably better impression had he chosen to act like a brave dissident leader by criticizing Kim's dictatorial line and admonishing Pyongyang to join us on the road to real democracy.

O Chung-il: "I must say that I am very dissatisfied on that point myself. Of course, I think I understand that as a poet Pastor Mun could have been carried away in a passion for unification and decided to unilaterally visit North Korea. Contrary to what the public has been told, however, I do not think Pastor Mun just servilely embraced Kim Il-song's line. Indeed, I think there is a lot of misunderstanding about just what Pastor Mun did or did not do in North Korea. Whatever the case, however, the issue of unification of South and North remains a problem for all the Korean people. Thus, visits to North Korea by one or two people will not serve to solve the issue.

"I myself have a keen interest in unification. So much so, in fact, that I was a guiding light behind the World and Pan-National Conference for National Unification and Peace on the Korean Peninsula here in August 1988. North Korean representatives could not travel to Seoul at that time, however, so we failed to make the meeting truly pan-national. I was once again working on preparation for this postponed pan-national conference when Pastor Mun's case broke, throwing me into confusion.

"I think perhaps Pastor Mun embraced a desire for unification that burned more hotly within him than it burns within others, and he may have been fretting that old age would prevent his taking any action at all. These two things may have caused him to decide that he had to go to North Korea even if it meant violating existing law. Public opinion is divided. Some people support Pastor Mun's visit to North Korea, and some oppose it. For my part, all I want is to ask for a little understanding, bearing in mind that the 'Fatherland is one.'"

"I regret also that Reverend Mun's visit to North Korea provided the government an opportunity to establish the Combined Public Order Investigation Headquarters and to oppress pan-democratic forces as if Pastor Mun's visit was the root cause of that evil. Moreover, the government used Pastor Mun's visit to North Korea as an excuse to turn its back on key issues, the masses' right to a livelihood, the Kwangju problem, and policing up after the Fifth Republic."

Kim Tok-hyong: North Korea continues to push dialogue and exchanges between private organizations in the North and South, but in point of fact do private organizations exist in North Korea? Does North Korea, for example, have any kind of dissident organization like

your Chonminnyon? And if there are no private organizations up there, how can Pastor Mun or anybody else think it possible to discard the government as a window of communication with Pyongyang and even violate our laws to visit and talk with North Korea?

There Are Neither Private Organizations Nor Dissident Groups in North Korea

O Chung-il: "North Korea's Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee has emerged to conduct dialogue with private groups on our side, but that committee is in fact a specialized agency of the North Korean Government. We are not ignorant of the reality you emphasize. In point of fact, no dissident groups or antiestablishment organizations exist in North Korea. In spite of that fact, however, we and others continue to want to meet with the North Koreans.

"I would like our government to be a little more forthcoming on meetings with the North. I think we ended up suffering international disgrace around 10 June 1988 when students here and in Pyongyang were pushing for South-North student talks. Six North Korean student representatives showed up at Panmunjom, while our government used force to block our students from getting there. The whole world watched that spectacle on its TV screens.

"South Korea was not trying to completely avoid dialogue between the students, but ultimately TV viewers around the world who saw the clips—and it amounted to erroneous coverage—knew nothing of our internal situation and believed that North Korea was actively pursuing dialogue while our government was using violence to block dialogue."

Kim Tok-hyong: Please tell us more about the unification issue.

O Chung-il: "Whatever the relative military power between North and South, the reality is that our GNP is several times that of Pyongyang, and we have more than twice as many people as they do. Our national strength far outstrips theirs. I believe, therefore, that the time has come to abandon our negative attitude toward the South-North issue. This is precisely the reason I sympathize with President No's 7 July 1988 Statement and with his speech at the United Nations. In fact, I always carry the text of his U.N. speech around with me.

"What President No said, was it not, was that the unification issue should no longer be ignored. President No wanted to make the unification issue an active one, one in which the goal is to achieve a combined national structure. Not long ago, Professor No Chae-pong (now special presidential assistant for political affairs) attended a unification workshop at which I officiated and presented some of his long-standing views on unification. He complained about the name of the National Unification Board. He said this name reeked of a Cold-War approach and clearly conveyed the impression that

we intended to steal their land. Professor No recommended that the name be changed to National Unification Board.

"Professor No added that all our universities should create national unification sections and soberly study the unification question, the issue of greatest priority with our people. He said that the government should act as the sole window of communication with Pyongyang and that exchanges in sports and academics and other fields must be actively pursued with North Korea.

"Professor No called for the South to stop buying coal from third countries and importing it via circuitous routes. He called instead for the much simpler direct barter exchange of coal with North Korea. He argued that we can go ahead with barter trade even as we postpone issues with political dimensions, that we can first undertake those exchanges with the North that are possible at the practical level. When Professor No had finished, Minister Yi Hong-ku of the National Unification Board stood up and warmly welcomed what he had said."

The North and South Must Simultaneously Amend Statutes Like the National Security Law

Kim Tok-hyong: Your thinking on the North-South issue assumes a partner for discussions and assumes further that each side recognizes the realities that exist for each other. Yet you seem to have overlooked this point altogether. Well, maybe you are just grossly ignoring it. For example, if one holds that South Korea must abolish its National Security Law, then one must also expect that North Korea will abolish its equivalent of the National Security Law. And in regard to the issue of withdrawal of United States Forces from Korea, where is the Korean who thinks U.S. Forces should be stationed here permanently? The issue is not withdrawal. The question is the appropriate time and the appropriate way to conduct withdrawal so as to coordinate withdrawal with the overall balance of power on the Korean peninsula and to be certain that withdrawal contributes to peace and to the process of unification.

O Chung-il: "If there were one thing I could improve, I think it would be to see that both North and South go forward together. Thus, both North and South must first really democratize. At the same time, however, I think that we can overcome all problems if we use prudence and approach the issue from a national perspective."

Kim Tok-hyong: What do you think about Representative So Kyong-won's visit to North Korea? His case caused a monstrous shock to the political arena, one which differed significantly from the concern that followed Pastor Mun's visit to Pyongyang.

O Chung-il: "I was amazed when I heard about Deputy So's visit to North Korea. Had he visited the North prior to being elected to the Assembly, or had he in conscience believed that such a visit did not break the law, then he was obligated to have made his visit public. If he

accepted money and committed acts of espionage, as the NSP has announced, then it is even more difficult to forgive him.

"If he had received actual espionage directives, however, then I think he would have permanently concealed the fact of his connection to Pyongyang. I have my doubts whether he would have gone to Cardinal Kim and revealed that he had visited North Korea if he were in fact acting as a Pyongyang agent. The gentleman does seem to be rather susceptible to foolishness."

Kim Tok-hyong: How did you come to enter a seminary? How did you come to be a pastor? Can you tell us something about your youth?

O Chung-il: "I was born in Pongsan in Hwanghae Province. My mother and I came south in 1947, after liberation. My father had previously made the trip, and we left my grandmother behind in North Korea. If she's still alive, she'll be 89 this year. We also left behind two of my father's sisters, who were single when we left. My father was a policeman down here, and he was transferred seven times as I was finishing up at Incheon's Sihung Primary School and entering Incheon Middle School.

"Then the Korean war broke out, and we came to Seoul and ran a small business. When I was a freshman at Songtong High School I attended the Seoul Gospel Church. I was influenced there by Pastor Chi Tong-sik and chose to attend seminary. Pastor Chi became dean of Yonsei University's School of Divinity at about that time. I wasn't interested in riches, I didn't harbor any vision of making my mark in international society, and I thought being president was about as valuable as a handful of sand. But I did want to contribute to mankind; I did want to make some kind of moral contribution. I viewed the future in intellectual terms and decided to matriculate at Seoul National University's Department of Philosophy, but Pastor Chi convinced me that theology was more broadly-based than philosophy and recommended me to Yonsei's Department of Divinity."

Fascinated by Practical Theology

During his theological studies at Yonsei, Chairman O felt that the school placed a disproportionate emphasis on Western faith and therefore took classes on Asian philosophy from the Department of Oriental Studies. He says that he diligently studied Buddhism as well. Chairman O says that he took advantage of the university environment to attend all special lectures and speeches in an effort to broaden his knowledge.

O Chung-il: "I graduated with the first ROTC class in 1963 and served as an Army artillery officer for two years. After I got out, I returned to graduate school and continued the study of theology. In the process, I came to feel deeply that theology must be based on practical learning, on pragmatism. My first assignment, as a preacher, not a full-fledged pastor, was to a small country church. Mine was a farmers' church located in a mountain village, Kumsa-ri, Yaju County, Kyonggi Province,

fully 30 li from the nearest major road. Our church had exactly 12 members, and we met in a building with a thatched roof. I left to take up this post the very next day after my marriage, in lieu of a honeymoon. Although I had agreed to a monthly compensation of four mal of rice and 2000 won, in fact the church was so poor that I never did actually draw that much.

"In spite of this kind of devotion, I did other things than live a life dedicated exclusively to Christian faith. I actively sought ways to solve the difficult economic situation prevailing in my village and to improve society outside my church. I would not describe my approach as characteristic of today's conscience-raising farmers' movement. Perhaps I should simply call it the simple life, living like the simple evergreen. Angora rabbits were being imported then, and when they were first introduced people said they were profitable. So I spent the magnificent sum of one million won to buy and raise Angora rabbits, imported milking goats and chickens. We did this because we believed we couldn't save souls until we first solved bread-and-butter issues, helped provide people with the daily necessities.

"No matter how much I tried to convince the farmers they had to improve their farming methods, however, they continued to cling to their conventional ways. Then too, I had no experience at animal husbandry, so I covered the chickens up with a blanket and killed them. I fed the Angora rabbits rabbit grass and acacia leaves wet with rain water. That swelled them up, and killed them. I was in a world of hurt. I tried transplanting rice seedlings, but bending over like that hurt my back so badly that in two hours I had to quit. I tried thrashing the rice with the flails we used in those days, but inside of 30 minutes my palms exploded with blisters."

As he reminisced, Chairman O Chung-il traced his interest in practical theology to his graduate school mentor, Dr. Han Tae-tong. Dr. Han gave student O Chung-il a room in his Korean-style home and inundated the young man with dedicated teaching, both in the lecture hall and in private sessions as well. When O fell victim to fatigue, Dr. Han awakened him and told him stories of his days as a foreign student at Princeton. O received a peerless education of the whole man.

O Chung-il: "Dr. Han was regarded as one of the great scholars of his age. He stressed that theology was not to be achieved merely by turning pages in books but by actual practice. He told me to throw away theology textbooks, that the theology contained in them had ended with the 19th century. Future theology wells up from within life itself.

"Dr. Han was a genius in mathematics and linguistics. There was no way I could follow in the footsteps of this great teacher, even if I had had another brain. And I was impressed that prophets like Elija and Amos in the Old Testament grew to greatness outside of traditional education. So I determined to give practical theology a shot."

After living the farm-village church life, Chairman O once again came under the decisive influence of Dr. Han. In 1968, Dr. Han was serving as a pastor at the Hanyang Presbyterian Church located at the foot of Nam-san. Dr. Han invited Chairman O to join him there in the capacity of a missionary. O Chung-il simultaneously worked with the associated Seoul Gospel Church, a church founded by its members. O Chung-il was ordained a minister in 1973.

O Chung-il: "I worked at the Seoul Gospel Church for a time and was then assigned as a missionary to Germany by the NCC [National Council of Christians]. When I returned to Korea in 1973 I was made a member of the NCC Executive Committee, and began to turn my exertions in a direction away from pastoral activities. In April 1974, Pastor Pak Hyong-kyu and I conducted a demonstration at an Easter worship service held at the music bowl on Nam-san and were charged with plotting rebellion for our trouble. The more terrifying the day-to-day political situation becomes, I learned, the more urgent the need for the prophetic witness of Christianity. After the Yusin system was declared, I came to understand that stubborn prophetic witness, however crucial, served also as a path to personal affliction."

No Church May Ignore Politics

O Chung-il: "While conducting my pastoral duties at church, I worked as the secretary of the NCC's Human Rights Committee. In that capacity, I visited prisoners of conscience in prison, tried to lend a sympathetic ear to the difficulties faced by their families, and also worked hard in the movement to structure the law. I was imprisoned at the Kunsan Correctional Facility for violation of Emergency Measure Number Nine and later released."

Under Yusin, Chairman O reacted against governmental violations of the human rights of arrestees, and he joined the NCC's Human Rights Committee. He also used the Thursday Prayer Meeting group as a base from which to organize the Korean Protestant Pastors Corps for Realization of Justice. These activities, along with issuing statements and demonstrating, caused him to be taken into custody and investigated by the NSP and police on a dozen occasions.

Chairman O avers that his activities in the civil rights movement convinced him that all religions, but especially Christianity, had no choice but adopt political means to promote the social and historical values they espouse.

Chairman O believes that Christianity can fulfill fully its role as the light and salt of life only by pursuit of justice, freedom, and fairness in the real world. He believes Christianity must stand at the forefront to lead the people to righteousness and morality. He believes that all churches must pursue these values and ideals via political solutions.

O Chung-il: "Elija, Amos, Isaiah, and all the prophets who appear in Holy Scripture lived lives dedicated solely to the realization of justice. John the Baptist was sentenced to hang and Jesus himself received the death sentence in their clashes with the unjust and corrupt power structure of their day. In Jesus' time, the Roman Empire was an invading foreign power, one which used its pawn Pontius Pilate in conspiracy with Herod and the comprador regime—the Sanhedrin and the Pharisees—to execute Jesus. With its emphasis on love, purity, and piety, Christianity at the time threatened the very existence of the Roman Empire, which had allowed itself to fall into an all-out pursuit of pleasure and to degenerate into depravity."

Kim Tok-hyong: No one can deny the contributions made to the democratization movement by Chonminnyon. Does it not follow that broad contributions to democratization imply that the Chonminnyon should itself be characterized by democratic approaches? Who does the Chonminnyon have in mind when it uses the term masses? You seem to be interested in organizing the powerless Korean people, in seeing them use that power. But in reality won't that happen anyway under Korea's politics today, especially since we are heading toward democracy?

O Chung-il: "It is hardly espousing the overthrow of capitalism to embrace ideas like extirpating chaebol economics, rectifying economic reliance on foreign powers, and implanting an independent national economic structure. In any event, the moral role of government and the duty of politics is to develop healthy small and medium industries which will without fail rectify the bitter fact that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

"I drop by farming and fishing villages quite often, and I have seen in those villages a serious level of environmental pollution, brought about by agricultural chemicals and polluted water from factories."

Stop Waste, Clean-up Pollution Campaigns Underway

"We are already worried about pollution and have under study a future, large-scale 'simplify life' campaign aimed at promoting reduced consumption, frugality, and cleanliness. The capitalists who push the notion that consumption is a virtue do not scruple over the means or methods they use to pressure us. If we fail to adopt a broad perspective and simply continue with our present level of imtemperate consumption, then the very survival of mankind may prove impossible, and we will all perish."

Kim Tok-hyong: What is your view of the No Tae-u government? The Chonminnyon seems to seize every opportunity to yell for this government, with its minority level of public support, to step down. But if the No government were in fact to step aside, would that aid our progress toward democracy? Do you have any alternate measures to propose?

O Chung-il: "We have participated in the democratization movement for some time, so we must acknowledge

that the present government was established via the legitimacy bestowed by a democratic election. Moreover, President No's 34.6 percent popular support rate is respectable enough when contrasted to the "gymnasium presidents." [Refers to elections of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan by electors meeting in gymnasiums to "elect" the president]

"President No maintained close ties with the Fifth Republic, however, and I see the problem to be that those ties now prevent him from boldly cleaning up the vestiges of the Fifth Republic, as the Korean people want.

"I respect President No's sense of personal loyalty, but I would ask the president to more diligently pursue all aspects of his position as chief executive of the nation, a position bestowed upon him by the Korean people, and more diligently pursue the process of democratization in this country. When we demonstrate, we do indeed sometimes yell, "Step down, No Tae-u" or "Down with the government," but that should not be taken literally. Those are merely slogans we use to convey our views powerfully. How [laughing] could we expect democratic politics worthy of the name to survive in the wake of a government that could fall so readily?"

Whatever the case, the course the huge Chonminnyon treads—with its 30,000 members, 1,000 delegates, and 200 individual organizations—will exert significant influence on the future face of Korean politics.

PPD To Seek Seoul Mayor's Dismissal

SK2209023289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday decided to seek the dismissal of Seoul Mayor Ko Kon after the ongoing 20-day parliamentary inspection of overall state affairs ends on Oct. 7.

The main opposition party held Ko responsible for alleged misadministration, linking him to the ruling camp receiving a large sum of political funds by allowal of coal bouquet factories to operate in the capital despite the complaints from the neighborhoods and the granting of many construction contracts to big conglomerates without open bidding.

The decision was made during a meeting of party executives held to make an interim assessment of the House inspection.

PPD Demands Apology for Charges on So

SK2809053189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) has demanded that president No Tae-u publicly apologize for filing "fabricated charges" against former PPD lawmaker So Kyong-won, on trial charged with spying for North Korea.

So retracted most of his confession in court Wednesday, claiming it was extracted from him by torture.

The party also called for the resignations of the prosecutor general and the prosecutor in charge of So's case in a statement released Thursday morning after a meeting of senior party members.

"So proved that he was severely tortured by the Agency for National Security Planning and the prosecution, and President No Tae-u should apologize to the people and the PPD for conjuring up and spreading false rumors designed to undermine the PPD," a statement read by spokesman Yi Sang-su said.

Yi said the PPD will submit a letter of resolution requesting the resignation of the prosecutor general to the National Assembly and file suit against him for perjury with the assembly.

So, arrested in late June on charges of visiting North Korea without permission in August 1988 and spying for North Korea, claims he was deprived of sleep and forced to sign statements prepared by the agency that admit he was a spy. Following the arrest, So was ousted from the PPD.

DJP Demands Change in Inspection System

SK2809031189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP], yesterday asserted the need for a change in the system of the parliamentary inspection of the administration.

His idea prompted the three opposition parties to fire back with the accusation that he was scheming to cut back the House supervision of administration.

In a press meeting, Pak proposed the establishment of a House committee to review the current "noisy" system.

He pointed out that the House inspection of all government offices at one time causes paralysis in public administration by having all administration offices tied up with preparation for the annual inspection from more than several months before.

He then brought forth an idea that if and when issues in need of investigation break out special probe teams of the National Assembly should be operated.

The DJP chairman charged, "Opposition legislators use the House inspection as a venue to spread groundless allegations in a political offensive against the ruling party and the administration and, thus, deepen the people's distrust in politics."

Meanwhile, the opposition parties criticized Pak, terming his idea as an intrigue to cover up the government's irregularities and wrongdoings.

Rep. Kim Won-ki, floor leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said, "We cannot help but suspect the motivation of his remarks implying the House inspection are going wrong."

Rep. Yi Ki-taek, whip of the Reunification Democratic Party, asserted, "We regard the intention of the DJP as a scheme to dilute the public distrust it is suffering because of the opposition parties' revelation of irregularities."

New Democratic Republican Party floor leader Kim Yong-chae also refuted Pak's call, saying, "He is going too far by asserting the need for a change in the House inspection system. The system has been in force only two years since introduction after a 16-year break."

Drug Smuggling Ring Members Arrested

SK2809035289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept 28 (YONHAP)—A South Korean ring that made a potent stimulant and smuggled it to the United States and Japan has been broken up and 23 people have been arrested by the prosecution.

The prosecution said Thursday the ring, headed by Kim Chong-suk, a 43-year-old businesswoman from Seoul, made 220 kilograms of methamphetamine valued at 150 billion won (224 million U.S. dollars) and smuggled it to Hawaii and Japan as well as selling it in Korea.

Korean prosecutors have informed the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) that large quantities of the drug have reached Hawaii through the U.S. military in Korea and have asked for assistance in their investigation.

Also arrested were Kim Myong-kun, 57, head of marketing; Kim Chae-sik, 31, head of distribution; So Song-won, 51, marketing manager in Korea; and Yi Chin-suk, 54, marketing manager for America.

Investigators seized 20 kilograms of the drug, better known in Korea as hiroppon, 20 items of drug manufacturing paraphernalia and seven bottles of chemicals as evidence.

The head of the operation and her husband, Yun Chae-sung, who died in April of liver cancer, manufactured 220 kilograms of hiroppon since September 1987 in a house in Seoul. And 100 kilograms was smuggled into Japan in August 1988 by Kim Yong-ho, who was put on a wanted list.

The ring sold 10 kilograms of hiroppon to two Americans in July and helped them smuggle the drug to Hawaii, according to the prosecution.

The drug ring, one of the largest uncovered in Korea, had made more than 2,000 kilograms of hiroppon since 1975, they said.

The ringleaders invested their profits in real estate and a company making children's clothes.

Prosecutors said they are searching for members of a drug ring headed by Kwak Chin-kuk that is as large as the one they have just broken up and hope to make arrests soon.

Police Fire Gun To Disperse Firebomb Throwers

SK2309010789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Police fired a shot in the air to disperse about 30 radical Seoul National University students firebombing a police box for release of an arrested fellow student yesterday.

It was the first use of firearms since Sept. 9 when Home Minister Kim Tae-ho ordered the arrest of anyone who raid police boxes using firearms.

Patrolman Choe Ik-son, 34, fired rounds of a 4.5-caliber pistol to disperse the students who threatened to break into the Pongnam Police Box in Kwanak-ku, Seoul.

Patrolman Choe said that, while on duty with another patrolman Yun Su-pok, the students hurled two firebombs into the police box when he tried to answer a student who knocked the door, saying "Good Afternoon." The firebombs burned a bulletin board and part of a sofa.

When patrolman Choe bolted out to capture him, about 30 students raided the police substation by hurling firebombs and wielding iron pipes. Two windowpanes were smashed and two motorbikes partly damaged.

The policeman said that he could not help firing the pistol to stop the rampant students from overwhelming them.

He chased after students in a truck and apprehended Kim Yong-yun, 21, an international economics sophomore, after threatening him with his pistol.

Police caught Paek Kyong-han, 21, a Chinese literature junior, and Kim Chun-ki, 20, an Occidental history sophomore, in connection with the firebombing later in an ambush to arrest a homicide suspect.

Choe Song-uk, 23, a social welfare senior, whose release the student demanded, was arrested for violating on the Assembly and Demonstration Law Sept. 16.

Doctor Proves Painter's Torture During Probe

SK2309005389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Hong Song-tam, a 35-year-old dissident painter waiting for a trial on espionage charges, was maltreated while being interrogated by security officials, a medical examination confirmed.

Forensic pathologist Yi Yun-song, a professor at Seoul National University, reported to the court yesterday

that the bruises Hong still retains were the direct results of "battery and kicking" committed about two to six weeks ago.

Hong, leader of a progressive artist group, earlier claimed that he was tortured while in the custody of the Agency for National Security Planning and asked the court to examine his injuries.

The medical probe also indicates the juxtaposition of the dates of the alleged torture and the period of his detention.

The sores marked on Hong's right knee and leg were wounds from hard material and the scrapes on his left ear stemmed from scratching with something sharpened, doctor Yi added.

Hong told his lawyers that he was severely battered and kicked several times whenever he refused to accept pre-written charges. The lawyers quoted him as saying, "I was stripped and forced to kneel down and then investigators trampled on me."

Hong was arrested for sending slide copies of his painting series, titled, "A History of the National Liberation Movement" to North Korea during the Pyongyang-hosted World Festival of Youth and Students.

Hospital for Drug Addicts To Be Built in Pusan

SK2709225889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] A 200-bed hospital for drug addicts will be set up for the first time in the nation by 1992, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said yesterday.

The ministry said in a report to the National Assembly the hospital whose floor space is 8,910 sq. meters will be established on a 6,600-sq.-meter lot on the outskirts of Pusan City at a cost of 4.76 billion won.

At present, 19 hospitals, primarily state-run hospitals, have been designated as institutions where medical services for drug addicts are available. They include the Seoul Mental Hospital and the privately-run Yongin Psychiatric Hospital in Kyonggi-to.

A total of 293 people have been treated for drug addiction across the nation in the first eight months of this year. Thirty-three of the total have been given treatment for more than one month.

Taegu, the third largest city in Korea, topped the list of drug addicts with 130, followed by Pusan (110) and Seoul (44).

Twenty-one Assemblymen Under Investigation

SK2409040989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Sep 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Twenty-one lawmakers, including nine from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, are under prosecution's probe for possible irregularities including election law violations and bribe-taking. Prosecutor general Kim Ki-chun revealed yesterday.

The revelation came during a lawmakers' inspectional hearing on the Prosecutor General's Office amid a report that Rep. Yi Kang-hui was under probe on charges of fraud.

The chief prosecutor said the lawmakers under criminal investigation are nine from the DJP, nine from the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and three from another leading opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim did not reveal the names of the ruling party lawmakers other than Yi, 47, from the Incheon constituency.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung, who was indicted for his alleged connection in the unauthorized visit to North Korea by one of his party's lawmakers, and 37 other lawmakers could face judiciary procedures, the prosecutor general added.

Earlier yesterday, the Prosecutor-General's Office came under fire for its alleged abuse of indictments against opposition parties and dissident forces as the opposition camp focused on the controversial criminal probes of their lawmakers at the parliamentary inspection of prosecution affairs yesterday.

Opposition lawmakers inspecting the PGO bombarded top prosecution officials with charges of "being degraded into a political tool to crack down on opposition forces."

Prosecutor General Kim, however, dismissed lawmakers' criticism, saying that there is no "sanctuary" in probes of law-breaking practices. [passage omitted]

KFTA 'Explanatory Meeting' on Japan Trade

SK2609050989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 26 Sep 89 p 9

[Text] The Korea Foreign Trade Association will hold an explanatory meeting to help expand Korea's exports to Japan at the Korea World Trade Center Wednesday.

Shigeto Morokami, professor at Meiji University in Japan, will be invited to explain a marketing strategy in Japan.

Meanwhile, in an effort to stimulate small and medium businesses' exports, the Korea Trade promotion Corp. will hold a strategic seminar at the Korea Exhibition Center Wednesday.

Scope of AIDS Testing for Foreigners Cut

SK2209014089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Sep 89 p 3

[Excerpts] Only foreign entertainers and athletes wanting to stay in Korea without their spouses for more than three months and refugees will be required to take an AIDS antibody test, officials at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said yesterday.

Kim Mun-sik, chief of the ministry's preventive medicine division, said the ministry finalized the scope to the projected AIDS test for foreigners in consultation with relevant government agencies.

Foreign dancers, singers and other entertainers working in big entertainment establishments across the nation would have to undergo the test, the official said.

Foreign entertainers and athletes wanting to stay for more than 91 days will be exempted from the test if they are accompanied by their spouses, however.

Also subject to the test would be alien refugees who enter Korea, according to the official.

Kim acknowledged that the ministry drastically reduced the list of mandatory AIDS testees in the face of retaliation from foreign countries and strong objections from relevant government agencies. [passage omitted]

Ministry officials estimate the number of prospective testees at 300 to 400, primarily entertainers since there are no foreign athletes staying here for 91 days or more.

The final version of the list will be submitted to the cabinet for approval soon. The test program will be put into force in mid-November if it is approved, the official said.

In December last year, the opposition-dominated National Assembly approved a revision of the AIDS law requiring long-staying foreigners to present quarantine officials with AIDS-free certificates issued within one month before they enter the country.

Cambodia**'Secret' Japanese Emissary Alleged Visit Noted**

*OW2809143089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1354 GMT
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 28 KYODO—A secret Japanese emissary dispatched by Japan's Foreign Ministry visited Phnom Penh in July and held talks with cabinet and senior officials of the Heng Samrin government, which is not recognized by Japan, reliable sources here said Thursday.

The sources said the emissary, an expert on Kampuchea [Cambodia] affairs related to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, at least met with Interior Minister Sin Song and a senior official of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry source denied that Tokyo had sent any active Japanese diplomat to Kampuchea.

Japan recognizes the exiled Democratic Kampuchean government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which is at war with the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh.

The sources said the Japanese emissary traveled to Phnom Penh on orders from the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Japanese delegation to the Kampuchean conference in Paris.

They said the emissary's mission, already cleared in advance with the Phnom Penh government, was aimed at gathering information straight from the government.

Officials in Phnom Penh, hoping that the mission could lead to a change in Japan's diplomatic stance on Kampuchea, agreed to keep the visit secret and gave all possible help to arrange meetings with senior government officials, the sources said.

The sources said a report filed by the emissary shaped the approach on Kampuchea Japan took at the international conference held in Paris in late July and early August.

Japan's then Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka met Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen twice during the conference.

Hun Sen also praised a speech Mitsuzuka made at the conference in which he committed Japan's efforts to helping Kampuchea rebuild its economy following a political settlement there.

The Japanese Government, in an apparent policy reversal, issued entry permits in August, for a group of Kampuchea college students to visit Japan.

Tokyo had previously refused all Kampuchean nationals holding passports issued by the Heng Samrin government to enter Japan.

More Activities Marking Troop Withdrawal Noted**Kompong Cham Ceremony Held**

*BK2609092689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] According to a report from Kompong Cham Province, the party and people's committees of Kompong Cham Province organized a solemn meeting on the morning of 25 September to send off the departing Vietnamese Volunteer Army units of Battlefront 779.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Neng, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Kompong Cham Province; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and Kampuchean Women's Association chairman; Comrade Major General Do Quang Hung, Battlefront 779 commander; Comrade Colonel Nguyen Van Kieu, Regiment 320 commander of Battlefront 779; other comrades from the provincial party and people's committees and provincial capital; and representatives of cadres, party members, mass organizations, Armed Forces, police, personnel, workers, Buddhist monks, ethnic groups, teachers, and students of Kompong Cham town. Many local and foreign observers, journalists, and radio or television correspondents were also present.

Airmen Bid Farewell to Troops

*BK2709063789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0445 GMT
27 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 27—A ceremony was held at Pochentong Airport Monday (25 September) morning by the Cambodian Air Force to send off Air Regiment 901 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

Many foreign journalists who had come to cover the on-going withdrawal of the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia were present.

Over the past ten years, Regiment 901 has always been side by side with the Cambodian Air Force in defending the country and helped the latter in personnel training.

At 10 a.m. groups of the AN-26 and Mig aircraft of the regiment took off and left Cambodia for home.

Also this morning the command of Front 579, Regiments 143, 95 and attached units left the Cambodian northeastern province of Ratanakiri. The repatriates passed the Duc Co border gate in the central highlands province of Gia Lai-Kong Tum in the presence of many Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

Chea Sim Meets SRV Minister

BK2509125189 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 25—Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Cambodian Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh Sunday afternoon [24 September] a Vietnamese military delegation led by Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence, which had arrived here for functions relating to the pull-out of the last Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the noble, proletarian, internationalist mission of the fraternal Vietnamese volunteer troops who had surmounted difficulties to help the Cambodian people extricate themselves from the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot criminals.

He said, after smashing the genocidal regime of Pol Pot the Vietnamese volunteer troops have given great assistance to the Cambodian people in national defence and construction, especially in the building of their Armed Forces.

The Cambodian leader expressed profound gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their assistance to the Cambodian people, particularly Vietnamese mothers and sisters who have sent their beloved sons and husbands to accomplish their noble, proletarian, internationalist duty in the land of Angkor.

In reply, Gen. Tran Van Quang expressed his joy at the substantial achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in all fields over the past 10 years.

He expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian party, government and people for their assistance to the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to successfully fulfill their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

SRV Army Fronts Cross Border

BK2709070389 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0250 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Sep (SPK)—This morning, 26 September, the convoy taking Vietnamese volunteer combatants of Front 479, led by its commander, General Khieu Anh Lan, arrived at the Cambodian-Vietnamese border gate at Bavet in Svay Rieng Province.

A farewell ceremony for the repatriated combatants, attended by thousands of local people from all walks of life, was organized in the presence of Heng Samkai, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and secretary of the People's Committee of the Cambodian Province of Svay Rieng; and Tran Vinh Long, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of the Vietnamese Province of Tay Ninh.

At 0845, the first vehicle of the convoy crossed the border line.

Some 10,000 people attended a meeting at the Phnum Den border gate on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border in Takeo Province in honor of Vietnamese combatants from Front 979 today.

Khim Bo, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Takeo provincial people's committee, was present.

Thus, one of the two key problems of a political solution to the Cambodian problem has been solved. Only one problem remains to be solved, that is the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the end of all foreign military aid and foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

Heng Samrin Urges Vigilance After Pullout

BK2609074089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

["Text" of message to the Cambodian people from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chief of the State of Cambodia; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] In implementing the joint statement issued on 5 August by the three Indochinese countries on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia, the last units of the sister Army are now leaving Cambodian territory. As the pullout of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army takes place as a function of the growth of the Cambodian revolutionary forces, the parties and governments of Cambodia and Vietnam have on the basis of this principle agreed to successively withdraw Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. This time, it is the eighth and last pullout, considering the evolution of the Cambodian revolution.

During the past more than 10 years, thanks to the staunch assistance of the Vietnamese experts and volunteers, the Cambodian revolutionary forces in general, and the Armed Forces in particular, have become greatly experienced in fighting and have been constantly consolidating and developing themselves, thus becoming capable of assuming by themselves the tasks of defending and rebuilding the country. The last withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, on the one hand, confirms the combat ability of the Cambodian forces both in the interior and along the border of the country and, on the other hand, reflects the goodwill of the State of Cambodia and the SRV in the search for an equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Loyal to their policy of national reconciliation, the party and government of the State of Cambodia continue not to spare any effort to obtain a negotiated solution for the Cambodian problem and an end to the conflict in the Cambodian people's interest and in the interest of peace

in Southeast Asia and the world. It is in this spirit that the State of Cambodia maintains its goodwill and its constructive position at all forums on peace in Cambodia, such as at JIM 1 and JIM 2 [Jakarta informal meetings], at the Paris International Conference, and, lately, at the talks between Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunnhawan.

However, it is regrettable that the reactionary forces, particularly the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, supported by some foreign countries, have proved to be very recalcitrant in refusing to show goodwill in the search for a political solution. These forces continue to seek by one thousand and one means to make use of all forms of negotiations to allow the Pol Potists to share power—both political and military—in an attempt to prepare the way for the latter to return to Cambodia, turning a blind eye to the irrefutable fact that the Cambodian Government is in full control of the whole territory of the country. As part of their dark designs, they plan to take advantage of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers in order to launch adventurous activities on the battlefields with the illusion of mustering all their last-ditch abilities to bring about a change in the balance of forces in Cambodia that would be favorable to them.

In the face of this situation, we must concentrate all our forces on preventing the resurgence of Pol Pot's genocidal regime, considering this move as part of our historic duty toward the nation. On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, of the Council of State, and of the National Council of the United Front for National Construction and Defense and in my own behalf, I would like to appeal to the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to heighten vigilance, to raise their sense of responsibility toward national defense, to unite as a rock-like bloc to prevent the re-emergence of that regime, and particularly to get prepared to eventually frustrate all perfidious maneuvers and military acts of the enemy. From our position of strength, it is not possible for us to let the enemy forces undermine our revolutionary gains won at the cost of enormous sacrifices made during the last decade by our people and particularly by the Vietnamese volunteers.

Thus, the Cambodian revolution is entering a new stage where the entire party, people, and Armed Forces must prevent with the highest resolve the return of the genocidal regime and defend with an unshakeable determination all the revolutionary gains and the work of national rebirth by implementing with the greatest effectiveness the slogan "All for the cause of the defense of the motherland and of the revolutionary gains; all for the front and for the rebirth of the motherland."

Strengthened by the wise leadership of our party, by the growth of our Armed Forces during the past 10 years, and by the constantly growing international solidarity, our people will surely win the final victory.

Once again, I wish the Cambodian people as a whole new successes in the fulfillment of their national defense duty.

Editorial Views Appeal

BK2809075189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Voice of the Motherland in Opposing the Return of the Genocidal Pol Pot Regime"—date not given]

[Text] On 26 September 1989, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, proclaimed an appeal of the party and state to his compatriots as the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army left Cambodian territory.

At a moment when the genocidal clique is making its last-ditch attempt this appeal amounts to a clarion call to awake all compatriots, the masters of the motherland and national destiny, to unite as one and to mobilize all patriotic and peace-loving forces to fight for final victory.

The opposing groups have clearly shown that they do not want the people to enjoy peace and happiness nor to settle the conflict through peaceful means. They have trampled upon our people's goodwill for national reconciliation. They have defended the genocidal Pol Pot clique and even joined hands with and encouraged the clique to carry on the war to continue the bloodshed and prolong the misery of the people in an attempt to use military means to seize the state power for the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

All of this is the cause that has compelled all our people to defend themselves and struggle resolutely to prevent the genocidal regime from returning and to protect the achievements scored over the past 10 years.

This correct struggle of our people, which will certainly enjoy the support of the international public who despise the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, and their position of strength—although now at a turning point when their innate forces must assume the responsibility—will certainly triumph.

The intimidation that the enemies are driving their routed and demoralized soldiers to try to carry out cannot demoralize our Armed Forces and our people as the Pol Potists hoped.

In political propaganda, the enemies claim that Vietnam will not withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. At the same time, as part of their military alarmist tactics, they claim that they are going to launch the offensive to seize back the state power after the total Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

This has further reflected the weakness of the enemies, politically, ideologically, and militarily, which cannot be concealed by anything else but verbal threats. This is

similar to the 1979 event when they said that they would win in 1980. By 1980, they said that they would win in 1981. By now, they do not dare even to set the exact time for their victory as they did in the past.

Firmly grasping their victorious line, our entire party, Armed Forces, and people unanimously respond to the victorious appeal by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin by holding aloft the spirit of mastery, the sense of responsibility, and the will to fight and make sacrifices in order to trample and crush both the enemy military activities and the psychological maneuvers to deceive, frighten, and alarm.

We have surmounted many major obstacles and difficulties by scoring great victories in that effort.

The enemies are very weak and do not have an inch of land under their control at present. We must continue to expand our position of strength and victory and set a clear mandate for the enemies to choose—either to suffer permanent defeat or to desert the Pol Pot clique, to turn against it, and to return to their families and the national society.

Hun Sen Sends Message to UN Leader

*BK2809074989 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT
28 Sep 89*

[Message from Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar issued on 27 September—place not given]

[Text] Excellency: Following up my telegram dated 22 September 1989, I am honored to inform you that although no agreement had been obtained at the Paris conference, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia still took place. The last 26,000 Vietnamese soldiers accompanied by their military equipment were completely withdrawn from Cambodia on 26 September 1989 in the presence of 422 journalists and cameramen from all continents, and 106 observers representing 20 countries and 6 international organizations.

As of this 27 September 1989, no Vietnamese soldier, military adviser, or personnel under whatever form remains in Cambodia. Consequently, the Cambodian problem is no longer a problem of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, but a problem of preventing the Pol Pot regime's resurgence and civil war, and of ceasing military aid and foreign interference. A good many countries have said that they do not want civil war in Cambodia after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, while others involved in the Cambodian conflict have promised to stop military aid to Cambodian factions after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Now, it is time for these countries to honor their commitments. The best way to prevent civil war is to immediately cease all military assistance

because the sending of arms and munitions to Cambodia can only promote and stir up civil war and poison the situation in this country.

It is regrettable that a certain number of individuals and countries, while recognizing the existence of Pol Pot's genocide in Cambodia, wanted to confer political and military legitimacy onto this genocidal clique in order to create a quadripartite government. This would be unacceptable because it would constitute a danger of resurrecting the genocidal regime and a violation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. In the name of justice and fairness, the political and military status quo must be maintained, the cease-fire in place must be implemented until elections, and a supreme steering council must be created with the participation of the two opposing parties in order to organize and control the elections. Only the Cambodian people have the right to choose the government and select the political regime for their country by way of a free election.

One of the two keys to the Cambodian problem has been solved; that is the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. However, those who lack the goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem will not fail to raise other obstacles and suspicions so as to continue the war. At the Paris conference I had an opportunity to say that any suspicion must be investigated and that these suspicions must not be used as obstacles to the solution of the problem nor must they be used as pretexts for the continuation of war. In this spirit, I beg Your Excellency to please look at the possibility of sending another fact-finding mission similar to the one you set up in Paris to control all questions of suspicion raised by the other factions after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, including the control of the cessation of military aid to the two sides and the violations of human rights in the refugee camps, so that the international conference can arrive at a just and fair solution to the Cambodian problem.

The United Nations should have an important role to play in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. It is regrettable that during the past 10 years, the United Nations has been partial and its resolutions have run counter to the interests of the Cambodian people and to peace for the countries in the region. It is for this reason that the process of the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem takes place outside the framework of the United Nations. Because there is a new development in the situation in Cambodia, I hope that the 44th session of the UN General Assembly will reexamine its attitude toward the Cambodian problem; at least, that it will not adopt any resolution that would raise an obstacle for UN participation in the settlement of the Cambodian problem, as was the case during these past 10 years. Neither should it obstruct the process of the search for a solution outside the UN framework such as the JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] and the Paris International Conference.

I take the liberty of appealing to Your Excellency to intercede through your good offices with the countries involved in the Cambodian conflict so that they will put an immediate end to their military aid to all Cambodian factions and so that they will refrain from interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs and encouraging and intervening in the civil war, in order to give the Cambodian parties an opportunity to settle their internal problem among themselves, by way of negotiations, so as to arrive at a cease-fire and a global solution.

I beg you to please circulate this item as an official document of this 44th session of the UN General Assembly.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

Hun Sen Meets With Indian Delegation Leader

*BK2809161289 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] The Cambodian prime minister, Mr Hun Sen, has expressed the hope that a cease-fire can be brought about in his country. He was also hopeful of setting up an interim government pending general elections. Mr Hun Sen gave his perception of the situation in his country when the leader of the official Indian observer delegation and a former external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, called on him in Phnom Penh yesterday. Mr Hun Sen briefed Mr Bhagat about the recent international conference in Paris and his talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge groups in Jakarta.

Mr Bhagat hoped that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops will pave the way for peace and a political settlement.

Press Attache Rejects Radio Australia Report

*BK2809062989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0429 GMT
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 28—The press and information attache to the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh yesterday categorically rejected a news report released by Radio Australia on September 26 saying that sources in Phnom Penh allegedly reported that the Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia told them Vietnamese military advisors would stay on to assist the Phnom Penh army and war materials would be left behind for the army.

The Vietnamese press and information attache described such a report as misinterpreted and groundless information.

Focus Shifts to Leaders After SRV Pullout

*BK2809045989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Sep 89 p 2*

[Report by Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The end of the Vietnamese troop occupation of Cambodia has helped to shift the focus to the role played by Cambodian leaders who advocate a friendly policy towards Thailand.

Diplomats here say that without the Vietnamese soldiers, these leaders, some of whom are ethnic Thais, would have to show that a pro-Bangkok stance would not only help to revitalize the economy but would also give stability to Cambodia.

However, they said this group could become targets of criticism if the recent improvement in Thai-Cambodian relations does not result in any change in Thailand's position towards the Cambodian resistance forces, especially the Khmer Rouge.

One Asian diplomat pointed to anomalies in Thai policy on the Cambodian conflict, especially regarding the Khmer Rouge, which Thailand has supported for the past 11 years. With Vietnam's soldiers close to the border, Thailand believed that the communist guerrillas were the only credible force to deter the Vietnamese threat to its border.

At press conferences and in talks with other leaders, Cambodia's Premier Hun Sen has repeatedly appealed to Thailand to cut the arms flow and stop providing sanctuary inside Thailand to the Khmer Rouge to prevent a likely civil war.

During a meeting with a group of Thai MPs [members of parliament], Hun Sen also urged Thailand to recognize his government instead of the "thousands of guerrillas hiding in the jungle".

Both the Thai MPs and diplomats see Thailand's recognition of Hun Sen's government as important to strengthening his approach to halting the conflict and as a gesture of Chatchai's support.

Diplomats said although Hun Sen has visited Thailand three times already, he has still not received any assurance from the Thais, especially the military leaders, that Thailand would eventually stop the arms flow to the resistance.

"That kind of uncertainty could easily make Hun Sen look bad to his own people," said one diplomat, who believes Hun Sen is a Cambodian nationalist, who wants to balance the influences coming from both Thailand and Vietnam.

He said Hun Sen now has a higher profile especially in Thai-Cambodian relations by entrusting confidence in Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his advisors.

In private conversations, some Cambodian leaders, who call for closer ties with Thailand, have lamented why Thailand has not been more forthcoming in supporting their government after the Vietnamese troops have left.

One leader, Gen Tie Banh, minister of National Defence, in the past year has been responsible for the decrease in skirmishes between Cambodian and Thai forces.

Without Vietnamese troops, Tie Banh's responsibility has grown to overseeing all the Cambodian Government forces in a protracted war with the resistance forces.

Although considered a Cambodian leader who knows Thai military leaders well, he admitted he did not really know what was the Thai military's attitude to the conflict.

He told Thai reporters earlier in the week that during a recent meeting in Bangkok with Thai Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Chawalit did not make any promise to stop aiding the resistance groups operating along the Thai-Cambodian border.

It is no secret that Tie Banh knows Chawalit personally. Ten years ago Chawalit served as a colonel at the border during the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. He was considered the main architect of Thailand's Cambodian policy during its formative years.

During a reception on Tuesday hosted for the Thai MP delegation, Tie Banh said Thailand should adopt a clearer policy, otherwise, Cambodians who advocated closer ties with Thailand would have "to find reasons to explain why". He did not elaborate.

Despite the Cambodian leaders' stated confidence over their Armed Forces' capability to defend the country, Cambodians are concerned that their troops are not strong or experienced enough to take on the resistance groups.

Tie Banh's anxiety over the Thai military's attitude was shared by many Thai MPs, especially the MPs on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. They believe Thailand cannot continue its double-standard policy toward its neighbour.

Phiraphan Phalusuk from Yasothon was adamant that Thailand should halt the arms flow to the Khmer Rouge and urged China to stop further aid to the communist group as soon as possible.

"If Thailand continues to stall, it will not serve the national interest," he said.

According to the MP, Thailand can make a vital difference to the Cambodian situation on its own, right now, without waiting for outsiders.

"Are we only going to change when the whole world puts pressure on us?"

Other MPs, whose business objectives are clear, want to increase the existing Thai-Cambodian trade relations and so want government and military relations to improve.

Besides Tie Banh, who is considered to be one of the most powerful ethnic-Thai officials in Cambodia right now, other influential ethnic-Thai leaders include Say Phuthang, who ranks fourth in the political hierarchy,

Rung Phlamkesan, the governor of Koh Kong, who is also a politburo member, and non-politburo member Cha Rieng, chairman of People's Bank of Cambodian.

Agricultural Production, Drought Effects Reported

BK2309091589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0223 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)— Due to drought, Cambodian peasants had planted only just over 436,500 hectares of rice by early September, or 24 percent of the plan for this main rice season and 200,000 hectares less than the same period last year.

The drought also destroyed a sizable area already transplanted in Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kompong Speu Provinces.

To cope with this situation, the Agriculture Ministry has sent a number of agronomic technicians to assist peasants in irrigation works and has provided water pumps and other materials to affected regions.

Sihanouk Conveys Message to Compatriots

BK2809103389 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea—date and place not given]

[Text] I, Norodom Sihanouk, would like to convey this message to my missed and beloved compatriots who are currently in the State of Cambodia. Revered greetings to dear clergy, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles, and all compatriots whom I, Samdech Euv Norodom Sihanouk, most miss.

I would like all the compatriots, children, and grandchildren to firmly believe that I am extremely fond of peace. I never want you and our revered clergy to suffer in this insecurity created by the current war. I do not like war or insecurity. However, war is fiercely going on and insecurity is rife all over our unfortunate country, because Vietnam has imposed colonialism upon our sacred motherland since 1978.

The Vietnamese who invaded our country have occupied Cambodia through their war and by using all types of unlawful means. In the past, they took away from us our Cochin China [part of present-day southern Vietnam], which was a beautiful Cambodian province in the south of Cambodia that we called Kampuchea Kraom. The reason Kampuchea Kraom became present-day southern Vietnam was that the North Vietnamese, who came from North Vietnam—formerly Tonkin—invaded and swallowed the kingdom of Champa, which was an ancient Muslim state. The Cham people fled to our Cambodian kingdom, and as a result the kingdom of Champa was turned into Annam or central Vietnam. Afterward, the Tonkinese of present northern Vietnam moved on from

Annam to what the French called Cochin China, which belonged to Cambodia and was our beloved province of Kampuchea Kraom.

Since 1978, the same Vietnamese, who swallowed Kampuchea Kraom in the 18th-19th century and turned it into southern Vietnam, have invaded and occupied our country, changed our territorial and maritime boundaries with the aim of seizing part of our territory to include it in Vietnam. Cambodia was an independent country with its territorial integrity thanks to the crusade carried out by the monarchy and our people to wrest back the full independence from France in November 1953. All of you and I had defended our territorial integrity and independence and maintained peace and safety until 1970. But following the military coup mounted by Lon Nol and Sirimatak [Sihanouk's cousin and close partner of Lon Nol], our country and people have never known safety, only suffering.

In sum, when I was a head of state, our people, religion, and monks had been happy and prosperous. Our country was small, but we were fully independent and respected. Our country built within the framework of Sangkom Reas Niyom [political party founded by Sihanouk in the 1950's] and developed in all fields. Our Cambodia was internationally called a haven of peace. It constantly developed and prospered within the framework of Sangkom Reas Niyom. This is the history that all of us still recall.

Unfortunately, following the coup d'etat mounted by Lon Nol, Sirimatak, In Tam [prime minister in Lon Nol's regime and a current adviser to the Phnom Penh regime] in March 1970, we have only seen endless suffering. However, the greatest danger is what we have encountered since the SRV decided to seize our Cambodia as a satellite within Vietnam's Indochinese federation, in which North Vietnam is the master and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are the satellites. This is the biggest danger for our Cambodian nation. If we allow the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Chea Sim regime, which was created by the Vietnamese colonialists and which serves only the interest of the Hanoi authorities, to continue its reign in Phnom Penh. If we let the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Chea Sim continue to survive, this is tantamount to letting Vietnam, our natural enemy, engulf our Cambodia, and in the near future, Cambodia will become a second Kampuchea Kraom, merely a territory or a province belonging to Vietnam. If we recognize the regime of the quislings, who sell themselves, Cambodia's territory, its territorial integrity, and its sovereignty to Vietnam, this means that we allow Vietnam to swallow Cambodia, and the name and existence of the country will disappear from the world map, from history, and from the international community. This is the greatest danger created by the Vietnamese colonialist aggressors for our nation.

The Vietnamese fooled the naive world into believing that they would completely withdraw their troops from Cambodia before the end of September this year. This is

not true. In fact, they have withdrawn only a small number of their troops. They mounted a farce to deceive international reporters and observers who were invited to observe a solemn ceremony organized by the Hun Sen clique to see off the Vietnamese troops returning from Cambodia to Vietnam.

This is not true. They staged this kind of farce every year. They gathered our people to wave their flags to bid farewell to the Vietnamese troops, to express thanks to them, to wish them well, and so on. However, this is not unusual.

Our compatriots at home have already realized that the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin-Chea Sim regime's administration has been put under the control and supervision of the Vietnamese at all levels—from province, district, and commune, down to village levels and, especially, in Phnom Penh city. The Vietnamese said they would completely withdraw their troops. This is not true. The Vietnamese troops are in hiding or disguised as Cambodian soldiers. There are hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops incorporated within the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin army and a lot of armed Vietnamese mixed among Cambodian villagers in provinces, communes, and villages, for a total of at least 100,000 men. As for the Vietnamese settlers, who were sent from Vietnam to annex our country and to plunder our natural resources, they number close to 1 million. As such, how can we assume that the Vietnamese people and colonialists are withdrawn from our country? We cannot take this fact for granted.

Some mindless foreigners and foreign countries believe that the Vietnamese have already been withdrawn from Cambodia and that now the country is independent and is under the direct control of Hun Sen. This is the biggest mistake.

If we do not continue our struggle and make every sacrifice to expel all the Vietnamese colonialists from our Cambodia, we will—as a people and a nation—face mortal danger, the elimination of ourselves, our nation, and our country, which was once famous, especially in the era of Angkor when we were a superpower. Can we accept being Vietnam's lackey because of the Hun Sen clique? No. Absolutely not.

Beloved compatriots. I would like to make clear that we do not like war; we do not want to fight, and we do not want to have insecurity in our country. However, our people, who are really patriotic, should arise, reunite, join together, and take up arms to fight the Vietnamese enemy until Vietnam's colonialism is completely eliminated from Cambodia, so that our Cambodia can be clean as an independent state with its territorial integrity as before, as in my era lasting from 1953 to 1969.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to solemnly inform our clergy, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, children, and compatriots in Cambodia that the Cambodian resistance movement with its tripartite forces are the army of the Cambodian

people and nation. The combatants, who are all patriotic children of the people, have made their own decision—without being persuaded either by Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, or Son Sann—to make all kinds of sacrifices, including their lives, without receiving any salary. The tripartite resistance forces do not receive wages; they eke out a miserable existence, but they have a formidable heritage: genuine patriotism—fighting resolutely for the nation's survival within its independence and territorial integrity. They are determined to do their best in order to eliminate the Vietnamese colonialists from our Cambodia. The Vietnamese must return to Vietnam and stay in Vietnam. And the Cambodian people should be free in an independent Cambodia with its territorial integrity.

That being the case, I would like to inform all the compatriots that, at present, we must ultimately fight against the Vietnamese and their cronies who sell out and betray the nation. The real patriots should make up their minds before it is too late. It is imperative to clearly distinguish the patriots from the quislings. The patriotic Cambodian people must reunite with the tripartite Cambodian national resistance movement. They must fight the Vietnamese first before they can consider themselves as patriots. If they still persist in their cooperation with the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin-Chea Sim clique and Vietnam, this means that they are the traitors of the nation. As a traitor, they could be faced with gravest consequences in the future, after the liberation of the country. Of course, I would not mind forgiving the misled children, but all the same they should be careful with some merciless patriotic folks. As such, they must make a timely, clear distinction between the patriots, who are loyal to the nation, and the traitors, who are in collusion with Vietnam and serving its interest. Serving Hun Sen and Heng Samrin is tantamount to serving the Vietnamese colonialists.

Therefore, I would like to call on the clergy and all the country's compatriots to avoid the charge of treason and not to conduct any activity or cooperate with the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime. You must get rid of the regime immediately. And if it is possible, you should adhere to the following advice:

Rally to the tripartite forces of our resistance movement before it is too late, so that the real patriots—who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the nation's survival—can undoubtedly see that you are also patriotic. By so doing, you in Cambodia can avoid the imminent danger to yourselves.

I would like to express my fondest love and respects to all the clergy, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, and children. I never forget you, and always think of the motherland. I ask you to understand that I never want our nation to suffer. I only want you to enjoy freedom, peace, and happiness, as in the heyday of Sangkom Reas Niyom—before the coup staged by Lon Nol, In Tam, Sirimatak, and Long Boret [a prime minister in the Lon Nol regime], who destroyed the peace and independence of our country.

I would like to see the 7 million Cambodian people reunite within our nation's independence and territorial integrity. We should bind together in order to defend our independence and territorial integrity, to restore peace, and to rebuild our nation as in the era of Sangkom Reas Niyom.

Therefore, I ask all of you to keep yourselves safe and avoid the mistaken charge of treason made by the patriots who are fighting the Vietnamese and the traitorous Hun Sen regime. It is impossible this time for me to defend you. Before, I was a former head of state with troops and power, then I was able to protect you. But after the coup d'etat mounted by Lon Nol, Sirimatak, Long Boret, and In Tam, I have no more authority and means to protect you. The only thing I have is an army called ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] with Prince Norodom Ranariddh as commander in chief. The ANS can protect clergy and compatriots in the country, but as it is a small army with only 22,000 troops—because foreign countries do not provide it with sufficient armaments—it is not able to protect all of you everywhere. It can only provide protection in some regions of Cambodia, but not in the whole country.

I cassette-recorded this message in a hurry without proper preparation, then sent it over to the Sihanoukist radio at the Thai-Cambodian border to put on the air in order to urgently inform the compatriots that now a conclusive war is going on between the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces, the patriots, on one side, and the Vietnamese and the traitorous Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime on the other side. Therefore, people who are not involved in the war should be careful; should get away from the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime; and should join the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces before it is too late, in order to present themselves as patriots. You should be with the nation, the patriots, and the resistance movement in order to liberate Cambodia's nation, but not with the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime whose master is the Vietnamese colonialists.

Many true patriotic soldiers have deserted from the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin army to the Cambodian resistance movement at present. Realizing that they are honorable Cambodian people and with a national consciousness that they should not be in collusion with the Vietnamese colonialists, those soldiers have hastily either rallied to the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces or fled to the Kingdom of Thailand. Some, who brought along firearms, were disarmed, then turned into civilian refugees. This is a good procedure to follow. If you do not want to fight, you should escape to Thailand and become refugees. But if you want to fight, you can join the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces. You must stop joining hands with the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime. This is the correct way.

I would like once again to call on the clergy and all the compatriots who love the Cambodian nation to be careful and to watch out for your future by stopping your cooperation with or service to Hun Sen-Heng Samrin

and Vietnam. You should isolate and eliminate the Vietnamese so that our Cambodia will regain its independence with its territorial integrity, as in my era of Sangkum Reas Niyum.

I thank the clergy, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, children, and all the compatriots who are listening to my message.

I would like to pray that the merits of the triple jewel bestow to our clergy and compatriots throughout Cambodia the five Buddhist blessings: longevity, social standing, health, energy, and happiness.

Long live independent Cambodia.

Long live free and peaceful Cambodia within its territorial integrity.

May Cambodia eventually regain its independence, territorial integrity, and freedom as before.

Thank you very much.

Confusion Said To Follow SRV Troop Pullout

BK2709063189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] A report reaching the VOK newsroom says that the Cambodian people in Phnom Penh are in great confusion; everyone is stocking up rice following yesterday's withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. People fear that transport routes which bring food supplies to Phnom Penh will be cut by Cambodian resistance forces.

The report also says that a number of high-ranking Heng Samrin regime officials have already prepared money and gold for an eventual life abroad if the Heng Samrin regime is toppled by Cambodian resistance forces.

Foreign observers disclosed that unrest would increase in Cambodia following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Philippines

Ferdinand Marcos Dies in Honolulu 28 Sep

HK2809134989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Former President Marcos is dead. He died of heart failure which was followed by a comatose state at about 12:58 Honolulu time. According to Eugene Tiwanac, St Francis Medical Center spokesman, the president's vital organs were all down and malfunctioning even before he was attached to an external pacemaker due to heart complications:

[Begin Tiwanac recording in English] He expired today, September 28, 1989, at 12:40 am. The cause of his death is listed as cardiac arrest. Final disposition of the remains are being made with his family. So, the pacemaker [words indistinct] all along his condition had been

worsening, and the pacemaker for anyone is used to try to assist the heart to get it to function. In this particular case, Mr Marcos went into cardiac arrest and expired; it is not a question of whether the pacemaker worked or did not work. [end recording]

Laurel Calls for Return of Marcos' Body

HK2809125589 Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1243 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Here is an official statement by Vice President Salvador Laurel on the death of former President Marcos read by his spokesman Ike Guttierrez:

[Begin recording in English] My family and I wish to express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

His passing should now close a painful chapter in our history, and put to rest all the bitterness and rancor that have divided our people. Let us now strive to bring about national reconciliation which he failed to achieve during his lifetime.

I now therefore ask President Corazon Aquino to allow the remains of the former president to be brought home and buried in his home town with all the honors due a former head of state of his country.

Signed, Salvador H. Laurel, vice president of the Republic of the Philippines. [end recording]

Aquino Prohibits Return

HK2809133789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino expressed her deep sympathy to the Marcos family on the death of former President Marcos. She said the entire Filipino nation sends its condolences to the bereaved family on this occasion. However, she stressed that it's up to each individual to judge the accomplishments of the former president during his regime. She reiterated her stand that, because of national security, she will not even allow the remains of the dead president to return to the country. This, she said, is in the interest of and for the good of the Filipino people, adding that the next administration can decide if it will allow the return of Marcos' body.

NPA Warns of More Attacks on Americans, Others

HK2809095789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] The communist rebels in Central Luzon warned that they will launch more attacks on U.S. nationals, government, and military officials after it killed two American U.S. Air Force contract employees. The statement was issued by a communist guerilla leader who refused to be identified. He did not say who the next victims will be nor when they will launch their attacks. This move, he said, is a protest against the U.S. support for the government's anti-insurgency campaign.

Meanwhile, the Angeles City Metropolitan District Command said that the intended target of ambush of the two Americans was the U.S. base commander of Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac. Camp O'Donnell employees were advised not to report to work until told otherwise by the Air Force command. Only U.S. Air Force personnel are presently reporting for work at the military camp.

In related news, police were told to be more alert at all times in the face of continuous threats by the New People's Army's [NPA] liquidation squad. Here is Eloy Aquino, Mobile 12, with the details:

[Begin Aquino recording] Metropolitan Police Chief and Capital Regional Command director general Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre and Northern Police District [NPD] superintendent Brigadier General Edgar Dulatorre directed all police to be alert and careful at all times following threats by the NPA's liquidation squad. The instruction was issued through a radio message which was immediately relayed to all NPD members. NPD headquarters received a threat from the NPA saying it will liquidate Sparrow hunter Lieutenant Colonel Romeo Maganto, chief of the NPD Special Task Force; Valenzuela Police chief Captain Carlos Tequia; Valenzuela Police investigation chief Sergeant Eduardo Marcelo; Valenzuela Police Administrative chief Sergeant Loida Bontoc; Private First Class Henry Martel, Police Sergeant Lap Batacan; Sergeant Pablo Daqui; a Sergeant San Diego; and Virgilia Ramoran.

Earlier reports said that 10 officials were on the NPA hit list. This includes: General Dulatorre, Quezon City Mayor Jun Simon, Vice Mayor Vicente Tito Sotto, local government Secretary Luis Santos, Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago, Senator Ernesto Maceda, and four Manila councillors.

Col Maganto stressed that the police force is ready to face even the most feared NPA leader to safeguard the public. He appealed to all police personnel to show strength and not be intimidated by the rebel threats. [end recording]

Military Names Suspect in Slaying of Americans

HK2809043589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 28 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Elmer Cato, with reports from Manny Mogato, Noly Cabantug, Chay Florentino, Gerry Zaragoza]

[Excerpts] Angeles City—A communist rebel group that figured in the celebrated October 1987 killing of four U.S. nationals near Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga could be behind the ambush Tuesday of two American civilian employees at the U.S. communication facilities in Capas, Tarlac, the military said yesterday.

Military intelligence sources at the Angeles Metropolitan District Command (Metrodiscom) said a top Pampanga-based rebel leader tagged in the 1987 killings has been

described by witnesses as among those who led Tuesday's attack, which coincided with the arrival in Manila of U.S. Vice President Danforth Quayle.

Quayle also visited Clark Air Base yesterday afternoon.

The rebel leader believed involved in the ambush of William Thompson, 45, and Donald Buchner, 44, was identified as Noli Paniza, alias Ka [Comrade] Jerome, of the Mariano Garcia Brigade. He was reportedly one of two NPA [New People's Army] "Sparrows" sent to China for training last year and one of several rebels charged in connection with the 1987 killings.

Paniza was linked to the incident after being described by a jeepney driver whose vehicle was earlier commandeered by rebels and used in the ambush.

Tito Miranda, the jeepney driver, reportedly issued the statement after he was captured by army soldiers who mistook him as an NPA guerilla during a clash Monday morning in Porac town, west of Clark.

Tuesday's ambush prompted the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] headquarters and the Defense department to advise American civilian and military personnel to take extra precaution in the wake of an alleged plot by the NPA to kill American nationals.

Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief in Central Luzon, warned in a report to PC/INP [Integrated National Police] chief Maj Gen. Ramon Montano, a copy of which was obtained by the CHRONICLE, that communist rebels in Central Luzon have outlined a year-long plan to assault servicemen from Clark and Subic as well as suspected U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) personnel.

Nazareno said the campaign was projected to be used as "bargaining chip" in establishing alliance and links with foreign-based anti-U.S. groups and generating propaganda.

The planned offensive was confirmed by leftist sources in Pampanga, who quote communist rebels as warning that "more intense blows will come."

The sources said the rebel leaders did not specify the future targets or when they would strike again. The guerrillas have said they would kill more Americans in protest against U.S. support for Manila's counterinsurgency campaign.

Thompson and Buchner, both employees of the Ford Aerospace Corporation at the Crow Valley Firing Range in Capas, were on their way to Angeles City from Camp O'Donnell, a satellite facility of Clark, when ambushed. Heavily armed men blocked the two Americans' blue Toyota car with a commandeered dump truck and peppered it with bullets. [passage omitted on Quayle activities]

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa in Camp Aguinaldo also called the ambush a "heinous crime" which has no justification and said he has

ordered the Northern Luzon Command of the AFP to expedite the investigation of the incident and the search for the perpetrators of the crime.

In Malacanang, National Security Director Rafael Ileto said the killing was a "psywar" tactic by the rebels as they were timed hours before the arrival of Quayle.

Ileto said the peace and order situation was "normal" as he predicted that the killings would stop once Quayle leaves Manila.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said a special task force under Brig. Gen. Nazareno is now investigating the incident. Ramos said that while the NPA has not claimed responsibility for the incident, it was "most likely" behind the killing.

Local military authorities, meanwhile, said they were looking into the possibility that the attack on Thompson and Buchner was actually meant for ranking U.S. military officials who regularly pass through the ambush site.

Reports said the rebels missed two U.S. Air Force officers assigned to Tactical Electronics Squadron who were only five minutes away from the scene of the ambush. U.S. servicemen assigned to O'Donnel regularly pass through the ambush scene which winds through isolated flatlands and rolling hills.

Ilocos Sur Command Warned Against NPA Attacks

HK2509050589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Sep 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—Region 1 Command chief Brig. Gen. Miguel Abaya has alerted the Ilocos Sur provincial command following confirmed reports that communist rebels have intensified their operations in the province by attacking even the residences of military men.

In his radio message to Ilocos Sur PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander Lt. Col. Patrick Madayag, Abaya ordered the beefing up of military troops deployed to critical areas in the province such as Sta. Cruz town and other rebel-infiltrated barangays.

"We received reports of sightings of activities by rebels even along the highways," Abaya told the BULLETIN adding that the command's center of operations now "will be shifted in Sta. Cruz instead of interior towns as previously done by the military in the region."

Abaya said minor movements of platoon-size forces have initially been effected in these areas while the additional troops have yet to arrive.

The Region 1 command chief, however, assured the public that the renewed mobilization of troopers should not in any way alarm them as the command has full control of the situation.

"So far, only the province of Ilocos Sur has been affected by the resurgence of the NPA atrocities. The three other areas in Region 1—Pangasinan, La Union, and Ilocos Norte—are not," he said.

Latest reports reaching the regional PC-INP [Integrated National Police] command here said that two heavily armed men believed to be NPA guerrillas attacked the house of a soldier at barangay Caparian, Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur last Sept. 19.

T/Sgt. Arsenio Sta. Ana of the PC regional command was in his house when a group of rebels came and engaged him into a fire-fight resulting in the deaths of two rebels.

The rebels also raided Sta. Cruz town Sept. 17 and harassed the Constabulary officer and a certain Patrolman Jaramel, who were on duty at the time of the attack.

Stepped-Up Offensive Against NPA Ordered

HK2409044889 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa yesterday issued a five-point directive to army brigade commanders to press the offensive against the New People's Army [NPA]. De Villa issued the order in light of numerous setbacks suffered by the military at the hands of the NPA in recent weeks. In his five-point combat directive, De Villa ordered brigade commanders to aggressively pursue the offensive against the enemy and give no (?opportunities) for building cells. He urged them to utilize maximum forces and reservists. The setbacks suffered this week, he lamented, indicated some negligence on the part of the commanders.

Daily Assesses Future of U.S. Bases

Part 1 of 'Special Report'

HK2709100189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

["Special Report" by editor-in-chief Amando Doronila, first of two parts: "Bases Pullout in the Context of Economic Disruption"]

[Text] In a recent interview, President Aquino, showing some signs of annoyance, told reporters "I have already said this many times...that I have until 16 September 1990 to give notice to the United States government of the termination of the military bases agreement."

The presidential irritability is understandable because in recent months, Mrs. Aquino has come under increasing domestic and international pressure to make an early disclosure of her options on the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Unfortunately for the President, she cannot keep her options open until the late hour of September 1990. The moment of truth for her to reveal her options is arriving soon and that is before the end of the year when the

Philippines and the U.S. begin negotiations on the fate of the bases whose lease expires in 1991.

When the negotiating panels meet in December, the first and basic issue they will face is whether or not the lease will be renewed. There is no way the Aquino Government can evade the issue or postpone a decision because at that early stage of the negotiations, the agenda, as well as the issues, must be defined. If they are not defined, the talks will go around in circles, wasting everybody's time.

If the Government decides to renew the lease, the issues flowing from such a decision would be different from the issues stemming from a decision to terminate the lease.

The issues springing from renewal are about how long the bases will further stay and about what the Philippines will get in return for the extension. Renewal could also mean an open-ended presence of the bases in the Philippines. The issues flowing from termination are essentially about a timetable for a phased withdrawal, and terms of settlement. Thus, renewal and termination are two different things and we have to make up our minds about which way to go.

We are appalled at the thoughtless rhetoric demanding the instant dismantling and disappearance from physical view of the bases in 1991, as though that year is a Cinderella hour in which magic takes place.

The rhetoric makes those expressing it look good and patriotic, and indeed is beguiling. But, when implemented, it is unrealistic and full of wishful thinking. It leads Filipinos away from the real issue about the bases and the issue is what is the least disruptive way to end U.S. military presence in the Philippines and at the same time meet the demands of Filipino nationalism, dignity and sovereignty?

We argue that the best option that can promote the national interests and gain political benefits for the Government is to decide that the lease be terminated and that the basic issue to be negotiated is the timetable for withdrawal. This should be made clear to the U.S. as soon as the negotiating panels meet. The timetable for withdrawal could be from three to five years from 1991. This would be one of the negotiating issues. It is a fair and reasonable position because it allows the Philippines time to make adjustments, especially economics, for loss of jobs for Filipinos employed in services related to the bases, and for the U.S. to transfer its facilities elsewhere.

There are about 68,000 Filipinos working on bases-related jobs and the economic fall-out from expenditures on the bases amounts to a significant sum. An adjustment period covered by the withdrawal timetable gives us a chance to adjust to this disruption and provide opportunities to make up for the losses. Filipinos thrown out of jobs because of the immediate disappearance of base facilities cannot be fed with nationalist rhetoric. But they can be potential recruits to right wing demagogues seeking to stir up trouble and political instability.

Also, historical experience tells us that termination of military base agreements between the U.S. and its allies is usually done through phased withdrawal. For example, when Spain in 1988 decided to end the lease for the U.S. Air Force base in Torrejon, near Madrid, it gave the U.S. three years to dismantle its facilities. Torrejon is a much smaller facility than Clark Air Force Base. The Spaniards are a proud and nationalistic people and the phased program of dismantling did not affront their dignity and self-esteem.

We cite this precedent because there are mindless demagogues who argue that phased withdrawal is a disguise for extension.

The context in which the position of termination with phased withdrawal is located is that the Philippines has the choice of ending American military presence either amicably or belligerently and disruptively. If we read our country correctly, the Filipinos are not going to a state of war with the U.S. when their panel sits down with the U.S. negotiators to talk about the bases.

We can present a strong and reasonable case, and we don't have to scream to say that we don't want the bases any more. There are many indications of the national sentiment. One of them is the resolution in the Senate signed by more than half of its members calling for termination of the base lease. The Senators are better indicators of opinion on national issues than members of the House who can easily be manipulated by the political leadership through patronage and other forms of blandishment. House members are indicators of local issues, and since the issues of poverty and want predominate in the local constituencies, nationalism loses out in rural people's priorities. But it does not mean that they cannot be mobilize behind nationalist issues, provided that the middle class and urban-based elites leading the movement give nationalism relevance to the improvement of the lives of rural inhabitants.

We have put the bases issue in the context of disruption because the Philippines is on a precarious stage of economic recovery, upon which its continuing political stability depends. The bases issue is potentially inflammatory. The country cannot afford to disrupt the momentum of its recovery with a decision that could cause economic dislocation.

The bases have infrastructure for industrial development such as runways, shipbuilding and repair facilities that could be transformed into industrial sites and economic resources. Essentially, the point we are making is that in the negotiations over withdrawal, the transfer of assets and resources on the bases is a negotiable issue.

Part 2 of 'Special Report'

HK2709100989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 27 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

["Special Report" by editor-in-chief Amando Doronila, second of two parts: "The Bases and a Referendum of Nationalism"]

[Text] An international lobby has stepped up a diplomatic offensive to persuade the Government of President Aquino to renew the military bases agreement with the United States beyond 1991. And as the Philippines and the U.S. prepare to begin negotiations three months from now, Manila has been transformed into an arena of domestic and international initiatives centered on the bases.

The Soviet ambassador in Manila, Oleg Sokolov, has joined the debate. The American ambassador, Nicholas Platt, is very much in the center of the controversy. The American Vice-President, Dan Quayle, is currently visiting Manila during which the question of the bases is up for discussion. He is the latest in the cacalcade of American officials who have visited Manila in the effort to create a favorable atmosphere for the retention of the bases. Last month, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew joined the lobby by offering to provide "military facilities" in Singapore for U.S. forces "to make it easier for the Philippines to continue to host the U.S. bases."

With Manila increasingly becoming the playground of big power—together with their allies—contention, the diplomatic pressure is, in fact, not making it easy for the Aquino Government which is facing an equally powerful domestic demand to terminate the bases lease in 1991. These pressures can only compel President Aquino to make an early decision on whether to terminate or renew the bases agreement, so that the issues can be clearly identified and joined.

The pressures building on President Aquino illustrate the point that the bases negotiations bring to the crossroads nearly 100 years of "special relationship" between the Philippines and the U.S. Termination of the bases agreement will have an impact on the balance of power in the Pacific Rim because the removal of U.S. military presence in the Philippines will be its second retreat away from Southeast Asia since it pulled out of Vietnam in 1975 following the liberation of Saigon. The significance of this second withdrawal of U.S. military power from a forward strategic position in terms of upsetting the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region is not lost on U.S. regional allies such as Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

That is why Mrs Aquino's position of keeping her options open until the last hour is causing anxiety in ASEAN, especially in Singapore, and other U.S. regional allies.

For the Filipinos, they are approaching a turning point at which they can, by terminating the bases lease, end their imbalanced relationship with the U.S.—a relationship that has dominated their foreign relations and their domestic issues for nearly a century. They are presented with the opportunity to redefine or refocus Filipino nationalism, which has become anachronistic because it has been imprisoned in the issues of the 1950s and 1960s. In other words, Filipino nationalism continues to be enthralled by the rhetoric of Claro M. Recto, who in his time, raised relevant issues of Filipino sovereignty.

Let us examine first the regional impact of U.S. withdrawal. The Soviet ambassador, Mr Sokolov, was correct in saying that the bases are a "relic of the Cold War." The bases in the Philippines are the largest and the most strategic U.S. security complex in the Pacific, outside continental USA, and have been the cornerstone of Cold War alliances built by the U.S. in its post-war policy of "containment" of international communism.

But with the demise of the Cold War and the galloping change in Eastern Europe towards plural politics, relaxation of central planning in the socialist economies and troops and arms reduction in all Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations, the cause of the retention of the bases in the Philippines is swimming against the tide of events. If the trend towards disarmament and drastic cuts on military expenditures continues—and it appears that the momentum is becoming stronger rather than weaker—then the logic and relevance of keeping the bases lose force.

It is true that the decline of military buildup in the Pacific region is not as swift as that in Europe and it is also true that the Soviet Union is showing keen interest in asserting its political and economic influence in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the nature of competition in the region among the big and medium powers is economic—not military. And the characteristic of that competition is plurality—among the U.S., USSR, Japan, the NICs (the newly industrializing countries), ASEAN, the southern Pacific group led by Australia and New Zealand.

Ambassador Platt warns of a power vacuum if the U.S. bases are removed from the Philippines. This is not quite correct. The removal of the Philippine bases does not remove U.S. presence in the Pacific. The U.S. is not now ready to abandon the historic doctrine that the Pacific is the "American lake." The U.S. has seriously considered alternative plans to relocate and redistribute the base facilities in such areas as Tinian islands, Guam and the former U.S. Trust Territory of Palau, and more recently, Singapore.

But the Philippines is still the preferred choice. Relocation entails enormous expenditures and takes time. Thus, when Platt says that the U.S. can dismantle the bases in one year, one wonders if he is bluffing.

The possibility of the Socialist Party winning power in Japan's next parliamentary elections is causing a lot of worry to Washington because the Socialist Party leader has indicated that a Socialist government, while respecting that country's security agreements with the U.S., would implement Japan's constitutional non-nuclear policy. This means that it would prohibit the U.S. from introducing or storing nuclear weapons in Japan. The effect of this policy in crippling operations of U.S. forces in the Pacific adds urgency to the U.S. efforts to persuade the Aquino Government to retain the bases.

Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Australia and, tacitly, China and some Asean countries (notably Indonesia) have

conceded that the U.S. military presence, underpinned by the bases in the Philippines, has guaranteed more than three decades of peace and stability under which they have used their resources for promoting economic development and growth.

A growing number of Filipinos do not accept this view. They argue that the bases are targets for primary nuclear attack, putting the nation at the front line of nuclear annihilation. In terms of benefits, the economic and military aid delivered to the Philippines, in exchange for the use of the bases, has not produced reassuring results. The Philippines' economic performance suffers in comparison with that of its Asean partners and the NICs, and its military capability to enforce its territorial integrity is a disaster.

It is, however, unfair to blame the U.S. for this economic performance because the resources flowing from the bases were squandered through incompetence or wrong economic policies. Military aid was used mainly to strengthen the armed forces in the fight against insurgency, but it is also true that much of the aid was meant to reinforce the corrupt and repressive Marcos regime. Because the U.S. took responsibility for the Philippines' external defense under the U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] mutual defense treaty, the U.S. did not assist in building the external defense capabilities of the country. The result of this is that the Philippine Navy and the Air Force are in no position to stop the intrusion of the Malaysian navy into Philippine territorial waters in the South.

Thus, the bases agreement and the defense treaty have resulted in making the Philippines more dependent on the U.S. rather than develop its own credible defense capabilities. Self-reliance has been the casualty of these arrangements.

But the most debilitating impact of the U.S. military presence in the Philippine has been on the Filipinos' perception of loss of sovereignty and on their self-esteem. The bases represent the political dimension of special relationship upon which is now focused issues of Filipino nationalism. For most Filipinos, nationalism means anti-Americanism and this perception reflects the imbalance in the relationship.

One writer has observed that the "Philippines does not occupy a great deal of time in the U.S. consciousness, but the U.S. certainly does occupy a major part of Filipino consciousness." In economic terms, U.S. trade and investments in the Philippines are only a fraction of global U.S. economic interests, while Philippine trade with the U.S. accounts for a major portion of its global trade.

In international relations, bilateral relations with the U.S. dominate the issue of our foreign affairs, as though Washington is the center of the Filipinos' universe. One can only see the unhealthy and distorted shape of this outlook on our foreign affairs.

In domestic politics, the political agenda of issues that excite the Filipinos is mostly about the bases. They intrude into the public's consciousness as much as corruption and insurgency and even in the events linked to political stability, such as elections and coup attempts. The U.S.—especially the bases and the CIA—is somehow associated with such events.

The reason the bases are now the focus of nationalist outrage is that our economic relationship with the U.S. has diminished as a target of anti-Americanism. With the termination of the Laurel-Langley Agreement in the 1970s, the diversification of trade and investments, and the decline of U.S. investment share in relation, for example, to Japan's and the European Community's, it is no longer easy for nationalists to define the U.S. as their object.

The removal of the bases therefore would emancipate Filipino nationalism from its fixation with anti-Americanism and the inferiority complex that has gone into the movement. Our expanding and diversifying economic and foreign relations offer areas in which our national interests will be competing with those of other nations. We are expanding relations with the USSR, China, Japan and the European Community and are reshaping our relationship with our Asean partners.

In the development of these relationships, our interests will clash with those of others, and these collisions produce the issues that foster nationalism. Nationalism is not all about laying siege at foreign embassies or burning hate symbols in effigy. The promotion of national interest is carried out in many other areas outside the streets. In the post-colonial period, it was necessary to march in the streets to demand the removal of the vestiges of colonialism in the face of strong resistance from the colonial powers. Today, independent nations of the Third World should be concerned more about giving substance to their sovereignty and independence rather than acting like they are under siege all the time.

The promotion of national sovereignty today lies in economic policies that promote robust growth, preferably accompanied with concern for welfare services and the alleviation of poverty, and a long-range program for wealth redistribution. It lies in efficient administration and bureaucracy of the delivery of services and in political leadership with the integrity, that is sensitive and responsive to the demands for change.

When I hear impetuous demands from radicals that the bases must go immediately in 1991 without regard for the economic dislocation that such a hasty move could produce, I cannot help calling attention to the fact that the Vietnamese won their revolution, but they are losing the war against poverty and the economic devastation of their nation. Vietnam is one of the poorest nations in the world today and in its desperate search for resources to revitalize the economy, it is opening itself to investments from Western capitalist sources of funds and business.

Today, even among advanced industrial nations, the concept of absolute sovereignty is no longer operational.

They think in terms of relative autonomy—which means that some degree of sovereignty is surrendered to a larger group designed to promote regional interests. This is the concept upon which the economic integration of Europe in 1992 is based.

A poor country, no matter how loudly it screams to proclaim its sovereignty and independence, is not really sovereign. It is economic strength that gives substance to political power and independence. Economic strength is the goal that Filipinos should seek to feel the substance of power and independence. That is the road to our new nationalism; the goal which will define our vision.

It is difficult to conclude without referring to a book by Michael Heseltine, a British Tony leader who is the foremost critic of Margaret Thatcher's vintage 19th century nationalism which inspires her resistance to march in step with the continental Europeans in their preparation for one Europe in 1992.

In his book, 'The Challenge of Europe', he wrote: "Sovereignty can be impotent. A man in the desert is free and sovereign. He is beyond the reach of any alien authority, but he is powerless. To have value, sovereignty must be capable of being used."

We must take it from there.

MNLF Denies Presence of Libyans in Mindanao

*HK2809054389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] spokesman Datu Ibrahim Uy today denied that Libyans are training their men in Mindanao. According to him, there are Arab missionaries in the area who are spreading Islam.

[Begin Uy recording] They are not Libyans. We have foreigners here and they are missionaries. They come from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and they hold religious activities. They teach in schools. [end recording]

Meanwhile, MNLF leader Nur Misuari will not accept the military's move to give him a safe conduct pass. Uy said they will not participate in the plebiscite because it was rejected by the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC].

[Begin Uy recording in English] Thank you, but we cannot accept their offer because we will not participate in any way in the organic act because it was rejected by the OIC. We are following the OIC policy and guidelines so we cannot be involved in any campaign or plebiscite concerning the organic act. [end recording]

Military Claims Five Rebel Fronts 'Dismantled'

*HK1809130789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 17 Sep 89 p 5*

[Article by staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] A senior military official yesterday said the Armed Forces has dismantled at least five major communist guerrilla fronts nationwide during the first eight months this year.

But he said 11 more have to be destroyed until the end of the year to meet its target of 16 fronts which the military has set to defeat the insurgency before the term of President Aquino ends in 1992.

Brig. Gen. Lisandro Abadia, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for operations (J-3), was optimistic the military could still meet its deadline as troops in the field were ordered to intensify their campaign.

"We're still on the offensive," he told reporters. "Despite a few setbacks during the last two weeks, we still have the momentum. You'll be surprised if something dramatic will happen in the Bondoc peninsula before the year ends," he said.

He said they have been saturating major rebel fronts with troops, intensifying their Special Operations Team (SOT) and getting civilian officials into speeding up delivery of basic services to completely turn the tide into their favor.

Using the military's "triad concept", at least five rebel fronts have been destroyed this year. Two of these fronts were in Luzon, two in Mindanao and the fifth in the Visayas.

Considered dismantled in Luzon were the "Timog [South] Forest" guerrilla front in Isabela and the "Luzon Mayon" in the Banahaw area in Quezon.

In the Visayas, one of the six fronts in the Negros Island has been considered destroyed while "Front 71" in Davao del Sur and the major rebel front in Misamis Occidental known as "Monterosa" have been dismantled in Mindanao. These five rebel fronts have shown "great decline in rebel armed and political activities over a long period of time," the military claimed.

Top leaders in these fronts have also been neutralized with a big number of supporters and ordinary fighters coming out to surrender and cooperate with the military.

An important gauge was also the recovery of remote barangays in these areas from rebel control and influence, the setting up of militia units and the on-going development activities in the area.

As an example, the "KLG [guerrilla front committee, Komite Sa Larangan Guerilla] Luzon-Mayon" in Banahaw has remained silent for quite sometime after the surrender of its leaders, the discovery of rebel mass

graves and the increasing support the government and the military have been getting from the local residents.

Those five rebel fronts considered dismantled were described by Abadia as completely crushed. He predicted a few more fronts to crumble as the AFP stepped up its campaign.

Among these areas were the "Filipro front" in Bataan, the "KLG-QBZ [Quezon-Bicol Zone] front" in the Bondoc peninsula in Quezon, the two other fronts in Davao areas, and other fronts in the Negros island.

There are 61 communist guerrilla fronts in the country as of last year. These have been reduced by 10 from a total of 71 in 1987. Under the AFP plan, 16 of these fronts were to be destroyed this year, another 20 next year and the rest before the end of Mrs Aquino's term in 1992.

Top Rebel Killed in Zambales Clash

HK2509050389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 25 Sep 89 p 12

[Report by Jerry Uy]

[Text] Candelaria, Zambales—A top New People's Army (NPA) commander was killed and a woman rebel was wounded in a firefight with government troopers at sitio Balit-Balit in barangay Yamot this town last Thursday morning.

Capt. Antonio Salas, 162nd PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company commander, identified the slain rebel as "Commander" Fermin Paren alias Ka [Comrade] Kirat of the Zambales Mountain Range Command.

Wounded was Marcelita Biton, alias Ka Irene, who surrendered Friday to Yamot barangay captain Solomon Imperial. No casualties were reported on the government side.

Recovered from the encounter scene were an AK-47, M-16 rifle, .38 caliber revolver, radio equipments and subversive documents.

Salas said some NPA rebels were about to collect taxes when they were intercepted by the military troopers.

Group Deplores Military Abuse in Negros

HK2509085989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 24 Sep 89 p 3

[Report by correspondent Julie Javellana]

[Text] The Urban Missionaries (UM) and the sugar workers of Negros Occidental has deplored the violence with which military and para-military groups have allegedly answered efforts of Negros sugar workers to form unions and fight for better working conditions and more benefits.

The National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) and the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines (AMRSP) represented by their working arm,

the UM, expressed their joint concern in a press conference Friday [22 September].

They also presented union officers and organizers who allegedly fell victim to military and paramilitary atrocities while organizing NFSW unions in their respective barangays.

Studies compiled by the NFSW show that nine haciendas in southern Negros Occidental had their own Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgu). Thirteen other haciendas in the northern and central parts of the province had similar armies, bringing to 22 the total haciendas thus fortified.

One of them, Gabino Parino, whose house was allegedly strafed the day before by military Scout Rangers ask: "Ngaa ang sabat sa pag-unionize n amon bala?" (Why is the answer to our unionization bullets?)

Roberto Garso of Hacienda Brodger in New Sagay, Negros Occidental, had a missing ear. Garso said members of the Special Action Forces cut off his ear after believing he had been killed in a prior strafing. Garso, whose two companions died, was trying to organize an NFSW union of the sugar workers in Sagay.

Jacinto Villa-Cura was trying to form an NFSW union among the sugar workers at Hacienda Iling Iling in Mamayan, Negros Occidental when shot in the foot, allegedly by Cafgu members hired by the hacienda.

Villa-Cura said he was even accused of being a communist hitman although he had told the owner, "Maski libintador indi ako kabalu magpalupok. Di sila magpapat." (I don't even know how to explode a firecracker. But they wouldn't believe me.)

Data compiled by the NFSW seem to support their claims that militarization was an increasing aspect of life in Negros Occidental.

While during the Marcos administration, the NFSW recorded 20 salvaging cases in the province during a 36-month period, 33 salvaging cases had been recorded for the same period under the Aquino administration. Eight of the cases occurred in 1986, 11 in 1987, eight in 1988 and six from January to March 1989.

The same report showed that 183 persons were arrested and detained from 1986 to 1988. During that period, four were listed as missing.

Seventeen haciendas with 2,096 members were meanwhile forced to withdraw from the union due to the said incidents.

Police, Rebels Top Human Rights Violations

HK2509085589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 24 Sep 89 p 7

[Report by staff writer Divina P. Japa]

[Text] Policemen and communist rebels commit the most number of human rights violations, a report based on complaints filed before the central office of the Commission of Human Rights [CHR] from January to August this year said.

The most common complaints are killings, unlawful arrests and detention, and disappearances, according to the report prepared by the CHR legal central record unit and planning and management services.

Resolution of cases appears slow as the CHR reported that of the 2,694 cases filed before it since 1986, only 276 have been resolved. These exclude the 52 resolved cases directly filed with the regional offices of the commission.

CHR Chairman Mary Concepcion Bautista attributed the rise in the number of disappearances to Operation Missing Link, the alleged campaign of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army [NPA] to purge its ranks of military agents.

Bautista cited the discovery of the "mass graves" where student activists were buried by the communist rebels, and the confession of many activists who said some of those picked up were brought into the NPA camps and executed.

"That could be the explanation because the military says they didn't pick up these people," Bautista said. "As a military strategy, I cannot see the use of the disappearance of these people. It would be to the disadvantage of the military."

She said, however, that the military was blamed for the disappearances. "Who would benefit from a constant exposure of these alleged disappearances? It is propaganda that the leftists can really use against the military," Bautista said.

The CHR report stated that from March 1986 To December 1988, the greatest number of cases were filed in the Ilocos, Cagayan, Eastern Visayas and Southern Mindanao regions.

The CPP-NPA, according to the statistics, had more violations than the military, Bautista said.

From January to August, the CHR central office received 317 complaints of human rights violations. Of these, members of the Integrated National Police were the suspects in 88 cases, the CPP-NPA in 69 cases, and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] in 33 cases.

There were 83 complaints of killings, 39 unlawful arrests and 37 disappearances.

Ramos Orders Military Attack on Truce Violators

HK2209043189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 22 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Managing Editor Jarius Bondoc and staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Marawi City—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos directed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] ground commanders yesterday to "hit hard" at wayward Muslim secessionist forces who break local cease-fire agreements.

In Manila, Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel Yan said the government is confident that Islamic nations will recognize the territorial integrity of the Philippines and will not support the secessionists in case of another outbreak of hostilities in Mindanao.

In a meeting at Camp Bagong Amai Pakpak here, Ramos ordered Army and PC [Philippine Constabulary] commanders in the Lanao provinces (Region 12) to launch "pre-emptive and preventive" action against secessionist units that attack civilian and military groups or otherwise try to disrupt the information drive on the forthcoming plebiscite on the proposed autonomy for Mindanao.

He also asked local government leaders not to panic over the recent spate of ambushes staged by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF]. The leaders expressed fear of another outbreak of war following the ambush-slaying of five security guards and two employees of a logging firm by the MNLF in Cotabato on Monday and the killing of nine soldiers by the MILF in Maguindanao on Wednesday.

"We've been through the worst," Ramos said as he recalled the heavier fighting between government and secessionist forces in the 1970s. "The MNLF and its other factions are in no position to grab power," he said.

Ramos corrected impressions that President Aquino and MNLF chairman Nur Misuari entered into a cease-fire agreement when they met in Sulu in April 1986. "What they agreed on was to recognize the localized cease-fire already in place between ground units of both sides," Ramos explained, "plus, to allow Misuari to go on an information drive in mainland and Mindanao."

Ramos said that MNLF or MILF units that break such localized cease-fire agreements should be hunted down like common criminals.

During the same meeting, Col. Wilfredo P. Villanueva, PC Recon 12 chief, reported that the MILF liaison man with the AFP has disowned the Maguindanao ambush. "It was done by a 'lost command' of the MILF," Villanueva quoted the liaison man, whom he did not identify, as saying.

Villanueva said his men were pursuing the MILF ambushers.

He also said that the MNLF has deployed in mainland Mindanao about 2,000 members of the elite National Security Command (Nascom) Misuari's personal security force which the AFP likens to Mrs Aquino's Presidential Security Group.

Ramos added that the Nascom, being directly under Misuari, does not operate under MNLF regional and provincial commanders who have forged cease-fire accords with local military units, thus the danger of Nascom conducting the anticipated terrorist attacks on government installations as plebiscite day draws near.

Villanueva said Nascom units have been divided into groups of 100 or 200.

He said he himself saw a unit of more than 50 men in full military uniform marching on a highway. "They were unarmed," Villanueva recalled, "but had they been armed, we would have accosted them."

Col. Omar Manabilan, head of the Army Task Force Diamond II, added that his men have spotted Camp Busra, believed to be the biggest Nascom camp in the region. He said Egyptian and Pakistani advisers are known to be in the camp, but he did not elaborate.

In a report to Camp Aguinaldo, Brig. Gen. Gumercindo Yan, head of the Army's 6th Infantry division, said that his unit has already pinpointed eight MNLF camps in Central Mindanao and is ready to strike in case hostilities resume.

Meanwhile, Yan said the government is confident that Malaysia will not support the MNLF, which was organized in 1970 in an island off Sabah.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] will not allow the dismemberment of the country by Muslim secessionists, Yan said. At the height of the secessionist war in the 1970s, the OIC exerted pressures on the Marcos government and some of its members donated guns to the MNLF.

In other developments:

Speakers in a forum on the November 19 plebiscite and Muslim autonomy in Mindanao is no guarantee for peace since the organic act does not address major problems there. Fr. Eliseo Mercado, OMI, predicted that the "yes" votes will win in the plebiscite, but said "this will lead only to a momentary peace... not a genuine and lasting one. Carmen Abubakar of the Institute of Islamic Studies said several provisions of the act negate the principle of autonomy.

A student leader from Mindanao State University, who was reportedly campaigning against the organic act, was killed by still unidentified persons Wednesday. Macapanton Abbas Jr. of the MNLF Reformist Group said the student was picked up by a group of men from his dormitory on the campus. The student's bullet-riddled body was found the next day in a far-flung barangay.

Students Attack Alleged Use of Cadets as Spys

HK2609032389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 26 Sep 89 pp 1, 9

[Report by Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] Student groups yesterday denounced as a violation of academic freedom the reported move of the military to tap Metro Manila student cadets to spy on fellow students allegedly engaged in communist activities.

The military denied the report but admitted that its agents have been fielded to various schools to monitor student movements and check the background of those involved in violent protests.

"This kind of report will only endanger the lives of cadets and cadet officers. I would like to assure the parents that the military is in no way using students in its operations," Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, National Capital Region Defense Command chief, said.

Leaders of the National Union of Students in the Philippines (NUSP) and the militant League of Filipino Students (LFS) said they saw the reported military plan as an effort to divide militant student groups.

"We've been hearing about this for sometime now. The 'strange behavior' of some of our fellow students seems to confirm it," commented a student leader, who spoke on condition of anonymity, on the reported military plan. "Denials sometimes only serve to confirm reports."

Lorenzo Tanada III, NUSP president, said in a press statement that all military activities on campuses should be banned.

"The campus is a sacred place for the ventilation of ideas in the spirit of academic freedom. Interference of external forces in student affairs is a violation of the students' right to academic freedom," Tanada said.

The NUSP is a nationwide alliance of student governments.

Tanada said the move to "militarize campuses" was an "act of insincerity" by the military, which is set to sign this week an agreement with the students and the education department banning military activities in schools.

He said the NUSP feared the reported plan signaled another crackdown on legitimate student organizations.

Only last Thursday, Esmel Ali, president of the Mindanao State University Student Council, an NUSP member, was stabbed dead in Iligan City by unidentified men believed to be government agents, Tanada said. Ali recently led a student protest against tuition increases.

The INQUIRER obtained documents Sunday showing that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has tapped the 350,000-strong Metro Manila Student Cadet Corps for intelligence-gathering on alleged communist activities on campuses.

The documents also revealed that student cadets initially recruited for spy work identified a number of schools as "heavily infiltrated" by the communist movement.

But Brig. Gen. Miguel Sol, Metropolitan Citizens Military Training chief, denied that students were used by the military for intelligence purposes.

"Cadets are never used in any of our operations other than those prescribed by law, which is to provide them with citizens military training," Sol said.

While denying that students were being tapped for espionage work, Biazon acknowledged that the recent spate of bloody clashes between student demonstrators and riot policemen prompted him to order the MCMTTC [Metropolitan Citizens Military Training Corps] officers or commandants to submit monthly reports to his office on the "credentials" of those instigating the protests.

"We have been having so many violent demos lately, particularly last week, we have to find out if these students throwing pillboxes [homemade bomb] are really, students or dropouts," Biazon said.

Biazon singled out the LFS as among those under surveillance.

"By the very admission of Jose Ma. Sison that the LFS is a communist front waging a destabilization campaign, we are not going to sleep on that," Biazon said.

Nathaniel Santiago, LFS chairman, said his organization has noted a growing trend of "militarization" of campuses.

Santiago cited the presence of military agents in school premises during student mass actions and the recent arrest of PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN employee Danilo Continente inside the UP [University of the Philippines] campus.

Santiago dismissed reports that some schools have been infiltrated as "the same old allegations" to justify crack-down on militant student organizations.

"Witch-hunting na naman 'yan [That is witch—hunting]," he said.

Military Says No Private Armies in Negros

HK2509104189 Quezon City MALAYA in English
25 Sep 89 pp 1, 11

[Report by Butch Fernandez and Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] The military yesterday said there are no private armies organized by Negros landlords and trained to resist implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP].

Brig. Gen. Oscar Florendo, Armed Forces civil relations chief, told reporters he found no evidence to support reports that armed groups financed by sugar planters are being trained by foreign mercenaries.

Florendo was dispatched to Negros last week by Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos to verify the reports.

Media reports earlier said Caucasian-looking men had been seen training private armies in Negros.

Florendo said the reports may be referring to the training, not of the landlords' so-called private armies, but of members of the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units [CAFGU], who receive some forms of subsidy from the sugar planters.

Florendo said sugar plantation owners in the island decided to subsidize CAFGU recruits to defend themselves against attacks by New People's Army guerrillas.

He added that at least 10 CAFGU companies are deployed in Negros island to help in the anti-insurgency campaign.

The CAFGU recruits mostly came from the former PC [Philippine Constabulary] Forward Command, which used to be the Civilian Home Defense Force.

Florendo dismissed claims that the landlords have been arming themselves to the teeth in preparation for an organized armed resistance to block the CARP.

"Kakampi natin ang mga landlords (The landlords are on our side)," he said.

Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor-Santiago, together with some farmers' groups, has also charged that several Negros landowners hired CAFGUs, and soldiers to harass farm workers in a bid to prevent the implementation of CARP.

This was also denied by the military.

Editorial Urges Disbanding Armed Civilian Units

HK2509050989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "CAFGU Abuses Turning People Against Military"]

[Text] The concern of Gen. Renato de Villa, armed Forces chief of staff, over recent military setbacks in the counter-insurgency campaign is understandable. It must be shared by all who value the freedom over which countless lives had been sacrificed for its preservation.

Of course, those recent communist victories do not mean the military is about to lose or has, in fact, lost control of the insurgency situation. Still they are a grim reminder that despite continued assurances by the authorities, the menace posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], may remain with us for a long time.

The setbacks mentioned by De Villa were a spate of NPA ambushes, the most treacherous of which was against an unarmed group of military engineers that killed 13 of them, including a captain, and wounded six others.

The recent significant successes of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence community in the

arrest of ranking ideologues like Satur Ocampo and Bobie Malay, and the "termination" of NPA warriors like Kumander [commander] Siete in Bataan, make one wonder how the rebels waylaid the soldiers with such impunity and ease. Why did not the same AFP intelligence community provide the vital information that could have forewarned the military of those deadly ambushes?

To a large extent, the intelligence community owes to the people in the far-flung barangays the success of its operations. It is the rural folk, after all, who give the intelligence community the vital bits and pieces of information that enable the military to analyze the strategy of the rebels, their movements, and their plans, including ambushes. Necessarily, when such cooperation stops, the soldiers in the field suffer.

What stopped the rural folk from providing the AFP's intelligence agents with the vital information that could have preempted the recent ambushes? Fear of rebel reprisals? Or those unabated abuses by soldiers and militiamen?

There is every indication that human rights abuses did it. Even De Villa seemed to accept this when, in the same command conference, he admitted that the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) which the U.S. state department once described as the "best tool" against the insurgency, was now afflicted with "major problems and misfunctions" that "must be corrected."

Before the CAFGU was formally organized in July 1988, its patrons, including Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, had high hopes for it. So much so that he seemed terribly offended when, during a luncheon meeting with INQUIRER editors, it was predicted that the CAFGU would probably end up like the notorious Citizens Home Defense Forces and its predecessor, the Barrio Self-Defense Unit. Same dog with a different collar, was the offending phrase.

Recent records of CAFGU atrocities, including the murder of a priest in Zamboanga del Sur last April, and the grenade throwing incident that killed 10 persons in August, should convince the authorities of what CAFGU has become.

Reforming the militia group seems next to impossible at this point. Disbanding it appears to be the only way the military could regain the people's trust in the man in uniform and recoup its losses in the battlefield.

Aquino Discusses Anti-insurgency Problem

HK1609092889 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino promised officials and men of the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and Integrated National Police that the government will look into possible salary increases and more benefits for them as soon as

possible. This was her reply to problems raised by company commanders in a dialogue held at Camp Crame.

According to the president, the government is aware that uniformed men's salaries are not enough to cope with daily living. She also said that their problems are being studied carefully and that after the salary standardization of government employees is taken care of, the problems of the military and the police will be looked into.

On the proposed abolition of the PC and its replacement by a Philippine National Police, the president said that she continues to listen to and study the various opinions of constabulary men. She added that the proposal for a creation of a Philippine National Police is still under study and promised that whatever the outcome may be, it will have the support of all sectors.

At the dialogue, the president also warned government officials, town mayors in particular, who refuse to cooperate with the armed forces in the anti-insurgency drive in the country that she will order an investigation into the matter and if found guilty, the government officials will be punished accordingly.

Here is the president:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I understand your concerns because very clearly, when we have cooperation coming from the governors and the mayors, then the total approach to addressing the insurgency problem is there and it becomes very successful. And I have many times directed the governors especially to cooperate with the military so that together, they can better the insurgency problem and can arrive at success in a speedier manner.

So I think what is necessary now is for us to continue encouraging the governors to follow the example of governors who are already working hand in hand with the military so that they will not only benefit their particular provinces, but this will contribute to the attainment of peace throughout the country. So, you have my assurance that we will continue.... [changes thought] As I meet with the governors regularly, I will impress upon them the necessity of joining hands with the military in order to successfully address the insurgency problem. [end recording]

Aquino Names New Economic Officials

HK2509085189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 24 Sep 89 p 7

[Report by D.J. Sta. Ana]

[Text] Malacanang announced yesterday the appointment of three new officials to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) secretariat.

In a letter addressed to NEDA Director General Jesus Estanislao, President Aquino appointed Cayetano Paderanga Jr. and Wilfredo Nuqui as NEDA deputy director general, and Ponciano Intal Jr. as assistant NEDA director general.

Paderanga will take the position vacated by former acting NEDA Director General Filologo Pante Jr., while Nuqui will replace former NEDA Deputy Director General Bienvenido Aragon.

Intal, meanwhile, will assume the post vacated by Nuqui.

Nuqui, a former Army officer, was the former assistant director general for planning and policy office of the NEDA. He is also a member of the NEDA development budget coordination committee.

Nuqui has a doctorate degree in economics and also hold an MBA degree.

Paderanga, who is a columnist for the PHILIPPINE STAR, was an associate professor in Economics at the UP [University of the Philippines] School of Economics in Diloman, Quezon City. Paderanga has a doctorate degree from Stanford University in California.

Thailand

Comments on SRV Cambodian Withdrawal Reported

Army Said Drafting Vietnamese

BK2809033389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Sep 89 p 7

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Thousands of Vietnamese settlers are being conscripted into the Heng Samrin army because of an escalation of fighting in Cambodia following the Vietnamese withdrawal, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday.

The minister, who is touring the border provinces of Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi, obtained the information during a briefing with Thailand's Eastern Task Force deputy commander Col Phanom Chinawichan.

The Eastern Task Force said Vietnam will maintain its military presence at strategic points in Cambodia despite its claim to have completely withdrawn by midnight on Tuesday, Col Phanom was quoted as telling Mr Phraphat.

Col Phanom said he thinks Vietnamese troops are probably still in Cambodia because there are continuous artillery attacks from the same locations in the country and there are a growing number of defections by Heng Samrin troops.

With the Heng Samrin troops' lack of experience, the Vietnamese continue to supervise operations from heavy artillery bases that have not been withdrawn, he said.

The weak and poorly-trained Heng Samrin troops would collapse on their own, he said, forcing the Vietnamese to remain.

Military sources said yesterday the resistance are making strong attacks on Heng Samrin troops.

But the sources feared the resistance could be making a mistake by carrying out the attacks hastily and without planning.

If the resistance is able to seize territory, [it] could be used as an excuse for Vietnam to return to Cambodia, they said.

The Eastern Task Force does not foresee any major incursions into Thailand, but stray shells and fighting can be expected.

Thailand should be concerned about the widespread availability of war weapons, conflicts of interest in border trade, crime and confusion in Cambodian refugee camps. Col Phanom told Mr Phraphat.

Col Phanom asked about the Government's policy on border trade because businessmen are increasing pressure to open checkpoints with Cambodia.

There are already illegal markets for trading of cattle and brassware from Cambodia at several places on the border.

Border Fighting Intensifies

BK2809035989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Hlong Hat, Prachin Buri—Thousands of Cambodian refugees fled their border camp for shelter after artillery shells strayed into the area from the other side of the Thai-Cambodian border where Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Cambodian government troops were locked in a fierce battle yesterday.

The fighting erupted at about 5 am yesterday and died down at about 4 pm.

The battle was described by security and relief officials as the heaviest since July when the Khmer Rouge-controlled Site 8 camp, housing 41,000 people in Tambon Thai Udom of Khong Hat sub-district here came under artillery shelling from the other side of the border mountain of Ta Ngoc, forcing a hectic evacuation.

For safety reasons, the UN Border Relief Operation yesterday placed the camp off-limits to aid workers.

The deafening sound of artillery and mortar firing erupted at about 5 am and lasted until about noon, causing the refugees to race for about 800 bunkers built since the July fighting. They also headed for the base of the Ta Ngoc mountains further inside Thai territory, which is a naturally well-protected shelter for the camp dwellers.

A number of mortar shells landed in the compound of the deserted refugee camp but no injuries were reported.

After a half-hour break, some 2,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas, led by Mit Chean resumed the battle against about 800-1,000 Cambodian troops halting again at about 4 pm.

The security sources claimed that some Vietnamese troops were helping the Cambodian force in the battle.

The morning fighting included exchanges of artillery, mortar and rocket firing while prevailing gunfire in the afternoon indicated the rival forces were fighting at close range, the Thai security sources said.

"We don't expect the battle to end soon," said one source who asked not to be named.

The sources said the Khmer Rouge apparently launched the strike at a military outpost to pre-empt an expected government offensive and also to capture the two strategic hilltops of Phnum Rang and Phnum Champa. These could be used as springboards for a major offensive against the frontline troops of the government forces 14 km away.

Phnum Rang and Phnum Champa, about two kilometres from Site 8, are part of the Ta Ngoc mountain range.

Relief officials said more than 1,000 refugees fled Site 8 to a mountainside deeper inside Thai territory as the barrage was unleashed inside Cambodia.

The shells were believed to come from the Cambodian government troops responding to the Khmer Rouge offensive.

"The bunkers are full, the culverts are full. Nobody is out on the road," the camp official said.

Fighting along the Thai-Cambodian border has intensified in recent weeks as Vietnam announced a total pullout of its forces from Cambodia. Cambodian guerrillas stepped up attacks and infiltration into the interior of the country from border bases.

Before the outbreak of the fighting on this front, another group of Khmer Rouge guerrillas mounted fierce attacks on military outposts of the Phnom Penh forces near Pailin. The Khmer Rouge reportedly knocked out a number of the positions, threatening the district town. Phnom Penh reportedly sent reinforcements to help the troops.

MP's Refuse To Verify Withdrawal

BK2809015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Sep 89 pp 1, 3

[Report by Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Text] Thai MPs [members of parliament] who arrived back in Trat Province last night from Cambodia refused

to sign a declaration presented to them by Phnom Penh authorities that implied verification of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

The declaration also called for a ceasefire and cessation of foreign military aid.

There was no proof that all of the Vietnamese troops had left the wartorn country, one of the delegates said yesterday.

House Committee for Foreign Affairs vice chairman Prayun Suraniwong said the 10-member Thai delegation could not determine if all Vietnamese troops had withdrawn but confirmed that a pullout had taken place.

"The extent of the pullout is not known and the declaration was unclear and ambiguous," said the Puang Chon Chao Thai MP.

The Common Declaration of Observers which the Thai MPs were asked to sign said:

"The undersigned observers, who have witnessed between September 21 and 26 the final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, confirm the reality of this withdrawal.

"One of the two conditions of the international Paris conference has thus been fulfilled.

"Now, any return to power of those held responsible for genocide in which Cambodia was a victim must be prevented.

"The observers gathered in Phnom Penh on September 27 to launch an appeal to all governments to create conditions for a rapid ceasefire by putting an end to all arms supplies to different parties and thus to avoid new suffering..."

The Phnom Penh regime asked the Thai delegation, led by deputy Chat Thai leader Sa-at Piyawan, to endorse the declaration after they had observed the troop pullout between September 21 and 26.

Phnom Penh Defence Minister Tie Banh asked the Thai delegation to sign the declaration during a meeting at Angkor Wat on Tuesday, sources said.

Gen Tie Banh asked if the Thai delegation had any doubts about the declaration but the MPs said their endorsement was not necessary, sources said.

Sources said most of the delegations from other countries, including the Philippines, Britain, Libya, Iran and Czechoslovakia, have not endorsed the declaration either.

MP Prayun said the declaration, if signed by the Thai delegation, might be used as propaganda.

Sources quoted the MPs as saying some of the wording of the declaration was unclear.

For instance the term "reality of the withdrawal" could be interpreted as "actual and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops" or "actual but not total withdrawal".

Another phrase which the Thai delegation found to be ambiguous was, "one of the two conditions of the international Paris conference has thus been fulfilled", regarding the purported total troop pullout, they said.

"It was remarkable that the contents of the declaration did not contain clear-cut words such as "all" or "total pullout," another Thai delegate said.

Phnom Penh Congress chairman Chea Sim told the Thai delegation in Phnom Penh that he believed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut would recognise the pullout.

"I think Gen Chatchai and Gen Chawalit would believe that all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia," Chea Sim told the MPs.

He also backed Gen Tie Bahn's call for the Thai Government not to give sanctuary to the resistance.

No talks between Chea Sim and the Thai delegation about the declaration were reported.

The Congress chairman said the Heng Samrin government will hold an "internal" election early next year even if the Cambodia problem is not settled by then.

Hun Sen had announced that elections would be held within six months after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Chea Sim said the election will be arranged according to the Constitution and will automatically end the terms of congressmen elected in 1981.

The Thai delegation said the Cambodian problem would not be settled peacefully unless there is a compromise between the warring factions.

The Khmer Rouge has offered a compromise to soften its hardline stance, said MP Prayun.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the resistance forces in an uneasy coalition that also includes the Sihanoukist National Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, has accepted the mistakes they made and have promised not to reintroduce communist rule in Cambodia, MP Prayun said.

"Such an offer should be enough of a compromise to secure a political settlement," he said.

The MP dismissed as unacceptable Phnom Penh's condition for further talks that the Khmer Rouge be excluded from power-sharing after the Vietnamese pullout and proposed ceasefire.

"There would never be a solution (to be Cambodian problem) if the Khmer Rouge is excluded," he said.

Another delegate, Solidarity MP Sutham Saengprathum, agreed that all the factions, especially the Heng Samrin government, should soften their stances in a gesture of compromise.

"Nobody takes all or gives all in political negotiations," he said.

However, MP Prayun said that Gen Chatchai's plan to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace would not materialise if the Heng Samrin government is not recognised by the Thai Government.

He called on Gen Chatchai to proceed cautiously with his plan. "If the Prime Minister makes a mistake, there would be political problems that could affect his government's stability," he said.

He accused Prime Minister Hun Sen of exaggerating the genocide committed under Khmer Rouge rule from 1975-79.

"I do not believe the Khmer Rouge killed three million people as claimed (by the Heng Samrin regime)," the Udon Thani MP said.

The Thai delegation yesterday left Cambodia via Koh Kong and returned to Thailand via Trat.

Measures for Peace Suggested

BK2809053789 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
27 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "There Has Been No Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] If the recent announcement by the Vietnamese Government is accurate, all Vietnamese troops must have now been withdrawn from Cambodia. Vietnam staged the pullout from 21 to 26 September in front of foreign reporters who recorded the historic event to prove that from now on there will be no Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia.

Although Vietnam has declared its intention to pull out all its troops by 26 September, many parties do not believe that the pullout will be complete. For example, the Cambodian resistance believes that Vietnam will try to disguise its soldiers in uniforms of the Heng Samrin army so that they can remain in Cambodia. If Vietnam does this, however, the world will know about it eventually.

Even if we trust the words of the Vietnamese, and their troops really have been pulled out, there will still be no peace in Cambodia. In fact, there may be a civil war. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops will create a power vacuum because the conflicting Cambodian factions have not yet been able to reach a compromise on future plans for the country and on the power-sharing problem.

The Cambodian factions, which comprise powerful forces, are now ready to fight each other. This can be seen from the incident in which the Khmer Rouge launched attacks to seize various strongholds in Pailin even before Vietnam began its troop withdrawal. At the

same time, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime has recruited civilians for military training to prepare for confrontations with Khmer Rouge troops. Political observers believe that fighting will break out among the factions to gain territory, and this will lead to civil war.

Along with the fighting among the Cambodian factions themselves, which indicates that there has not been peace in Cambodia, another indication of war is that the Vietnamese soldiers are ready to return to Cambodia. Senior Vietnamese military officers have declared that Vietnam is ready to send its troops back to Cambodia if the Khmer Rouge return to power.

For the sake of peace in Cambodia and an end to war, all the factions should turn to each other at the negotiating table. They should compromise among themselves to establish an interim government comprising all four Cambodian factions, to be followed by free and fair general elections which will allow the Cambodian people to decide for themselves whom they want to rule the country. The factions should bear in mind that Cambodia and its people have suffered for more than a decade, particularly from the Khmer Rouge under the leadership of Pol Pot. The Cambodians and the world want the Khmer Rouge to repent and renounce their vicious political ideals. It is also important that the Khmer Rouge show sincerity by sending Pol Pot and other leaders who were involved in the past brutality into exile in order to demonstrate that the past brutal political ideology has been discarded.

Chawalit Meets With Indonesian Army Commander

*BK2809113589 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut received several groups of people at the Supreme Command Headquarters today. In the first group, Indonesian Army Commander Try Sutrisno called on Gen Chawalit. Try Sutrisno is on a 26-27 September visit to Thailand. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Minister 'To Boycott' UN General Assembly

*BK2809112589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 28 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will not attend this year's U.N. General Assembly in New York, and Hanoi is instead sending another senior diplomat, officials said here Thursday. The officials gave no explanation for Mr. Thach's absence from the 44th annual General Assembly which opened Monday. But his replacement by Nguyen Dy Nien, responsible for interior policy matters overseen by the ministry, led analysts here to conclude that Hanoi had decided to effectively boycott the session.

A virtual boycott seems even more plausible, analysts here said, given that Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister charged with handling Cambodian affairs, will also stay away from the General Assembly.

As it has each year since 1979, the U.N. General Assembly is expected to consider a resolution on Cambodia introduced by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Asian diplomats based here said the resolution would be debated in mid-October and that ASEAN foreign ministers, particularly Ali Alatas of Indonesia and Thailand's Sitthi Sawetsila, had stepped up contacts to thrash out the wording of the resolution.

Previous resolutions have all condemned Vietnam for sending troops into Cambodia in December 1978 and have called each year for their withdrawal. Vietnam toppled the radical Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their 1975-1979 rule, and set up a client government in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge are now the most powerful faction in the tripartite resistance coalition recognized by the United Nations. The other two factions, both non-communist, are headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former prime minister Son Sann. But this year's U.N. resolution will "take into account certain new elements," one ASEAN diplomat said.

The official said Vietnam's announced withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia was completed Tuesday without any international monitors, prompting some nations, including ASEAN members, to express doubt on the "authenticity of the withdrawal." Thailand, a leading backer of the Cambodian resistance, said Wednesday that Hanoi had failed to withdraw all its troops and Vietnamese troops were still manning heavy weapons while more than 10,000 settlers who remained had received military training.

Vietnam has argued that the withdrawal was complete and took place 15 months earlier than originally programmed. Sources close to the Hanoi government have indicated they favor delaying the ASEAN-drafted resolution.

Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government have repeatedly linked any observer role for the United Nations in the Cambodia peace process to the ouster of the tripartite resistance from its official U.N. seat.

In what diplomats here took as a thinly veiled reference to the resolution and the issue of Cambodia's U.N. seat, Mr. Thach said Tuesday that any U.N. role in an international control mechanism would depend on its "attitude during the 44th General Assembly."

Officer Says Situation in Pailin 'Exaggerated'*BK2809025789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Sep 89 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Anurat Maniphan from Ho Chi Minh City]

[Excerpt] A Senior Vietnamese army officer yesterday maintained that there was little fighting in Pailin with the Khmer Rouge and predicted that the Cambodian resistance would have no chance in major towns or cities.

"There has been no big battle in the town of Pailin," Maj-Gen Nguyen Van Thai of the Army Political Department, told a press conference.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS however quoted Khmer Rouge Radio as saying its troops have begun a three-pronged attack on Pailin, a gem-trading centre in western Cambodia, and were shelling the town from all sides.

The situation had been exaggerated, Maj-Gen Thai said, and the Khmer Rouge had only sent "a couple of hundred guerrillas" across the border.

He, however, did not rule out reports that thousands more were on the other side of the border where they have sanctuaries.

Maj-Gen Thai refused to say how many State of Cambodia troops were defending the gem-rich area but noted that the Sixth Division was in charge of it.

He stressed that the fighting was limited to some 4-5 kilometres inside Cambodia and 15 kilometres north-west of the district town of Pailin.

He estimated the Khmer Rouge strength at 17,000, of which 13,000 are in Cambodia.

He said the Khmer Rouge sought to control diamond mines in the area.

"Thailand also wants to take part in this exploration," he charged.

Vietnamese troops have not been in the Pailin area since last year, he said.

Maj-Gen Thai said the Khmer Rouge had chosen to hit Pailin because it is remote.

"The road to Pailin is not convenient for big armies to use," he pointed out.

The Khmer Rouge were also interested in Sisophon, he noted.

He said there was a good road linking the district with Thailand, which Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen had used to travel to his latest round of talks with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in Bangkok.

He said Sihanoukist troops wanted to take Samroang.

"Prince (Norodom) Sihanouk wants to come back to Samroang to establish a base" in the remote, jungled area of the mountains, he added.

He said that while it may be easy for the resistance to operate in border areas, there is no chance for them to capture cities or major towns. [passage omitted]

Claims No SRV Troops in Cambodia*BK2809042789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Sep 89 p 7*

[Report by Jacques Bekaert from Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text] Vietnam will spend 15 billion dong (one US dollar equals 4,000 dong) to return the bodies of all Vietnamese soldiers killed and buried in Cambodia, Gen Nguyen Van Thai, head of the Propaganda Section of the General Political Department of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) said here yesterday.

More than 90 percent of the bodies are already in Vietnam and it may take some time to find them all "but we will bring back the remains of all PAVN soldiers to their homeland," the general said.

He added that the soldiers will be buried in a special cemetery. Gen Thai said there are between 200 and 300 Vietnamese MiA's as a result of the ten-year-old war. He also insisted that "there was not a single Vietnamese soldier left in Cambodia" after Tuesday, the last day of Vietnam's supposed final withdrawal.

This correspondent, however, travelling in Tay Ninh Province saw several trucks of Vietnamese soldiers which apparently were arriving from the border.

Some Vietnamese military sources claim that it will take a few days for the hundreds of vehicles to leave Cambodia.

Many trucks broke down along the roads, and spare parts are scarce.

Even if we have withdrawn from Cambodia, there will still be countries hostile to Vietnam, he said.

"China will find new pretext because Beijing has not changed its policy. China will claim there are Vietnamese troops in Cambodian uniform."

With regard to Thailand Gen Thai praised Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's decision to change the battlefield into a marketplace but said there was some opposition to this from "the extreme right".

Gen Thai also insisted that there were no more than 80,000 Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia, but half a million Cambodians of Chinese origin.

Foreign Sources Cited on 'Genuine' Pullout

BK2809125289 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The last soldiers of the Vietnamese Army volunteers left Cambodia for home on Tuesday [26 September]. Despite this fact, the Cambodian opposition groups, especially the Khmer Rouge and their supporters, have alleged a false troop pullout. Radio the Voice of Vietnam has this to say:

Despite China's and the Khmer Rouge's accusation, the world did not believe in their slanderous charge. Seeing is believing. In fact, more than 400 foreign newsmen from 34 countries who witnessed this troop withdrawal shared the view that this is a genuine pullout. In a talk with our correspondent, Senator Sutham, head of the Thai parliament delegation, confirmed that Vietnam has strictly implemented its commitment to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. He held that it is time for all Cambodian groups to sit down and negotiate a cease-fire and for the restoration of a durable peace in Cambodia. The British Broadcasting Corporation confirmed that Vietnam completed its troop pullout on 26 September. The corporation quoted Mr Nayan Chanda, correspondent of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, as saying that this is a genuine pullout. REUTER and other western press news agencies in recently days published many news articles on the withdrawal of the last Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. THE GLOBE AND MAIL of Canada reported that hundreds of military vehicles carrying thousands of Vietnamese soldiers from Siem Reap were advancing toward the Vietnamese border.

These facts testify to the genuine Vietnamese pullout from Cambodia. The problem now is how to prevent the return to power of the Khmer Rouge and the danger of a civil war there. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU of the FRG quoted an officer of the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces as saying that what worries us most is the possible return to power of the genocidal clique with their brutal policy. For this very reason, we are resolutely fighting till final victory. The world also shares the view that to have real peace in Cambodia after the Vietnamese pullout, it is necessary to end all military aid to Cambodian opposing groups, especially the Khmer Rouge, to prevent the recurrence of genocidal practice and policy and a civil war in Cambodia. It is regrettable that some forces are still giving arms to the Pol Pot clique while cooking up the so-called false troop pullout in an attempt to sidetrack world public opinion and cover up their erroneous acts. This causes worldwide anxiety.

'Many' UN Delegates Hail Pullout

BK2709154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27—The complete pullout of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia conducted on Sept. 21-26 was acclaimed by many delegates at the Sept. 25 general debate of the U.N. General Assembly.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly session Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives, said that his country welcomed the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia and highly valued all diplomatic endeavours for an overall and durable solution to the region, including the Jakarta informal meetings (J.I.M.'s) and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. He called on all parties concerned to restrain and show goodwill in striving for national reconciliation and an overall political solution to the Cambodia issue.

For his part, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock noted that the total Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia would significantly increase the chances for a political solution to the Cambodia question.

President of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia Janez Drnovsek expressed his hope that all diplomatic efforts towards a solution to Cambodia would not slow down. He described the withdrawal as the most important step forward in that direction.

In their speeches, the Algerian and Danish foreign ministers also voiced their hope that all parties involved would restrain and continue to strive for a negotiated solution to the Cambodian issue in the interests of peace and security in the region.

Responsibility for Cambodian Peace Discussed

BK2809063089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0601 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Sept 28 (AFP)—Vietnamese leaders, honoring returning Cambodia veterans Thursday, said the international community was now responsible for ensuring peace in Cambodia.

After Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon) municipal ceremonies, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho and Deputy Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap told reporters that Vietnam had fulfilled its pledge to withdraw the last of its soldiers from Cambodia Tuesday. Gen. Giap, 78-year-old hero of Dien Bien Phu, which sealed the defeat of France as a colonial power in Indochina, said it was now up to the international community, and especially France and Indonesia as chairmen of the stalled Paris talks on Cambodia, to prevent a return of the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnam sent more than 200,000 men into Cambodia in December 1978 to topple the anti-Hanoi Khmer Rouge, who were accused of killing hundreds of thousands of

Cambodians in a reign of terror from 1975. The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge now form the military backbone of a resistance alliance which also groups two non-communist factions under former Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former conservative Premier Son Sann. The alliance holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

"Now that Vietnam has withdrawn its forces, the ball is in the other court," Gen. Giap said through an interpreter. He said the international backers of the resistance factions must now withdraw their support.

Mr. Tho, 73, told the joint news conference: "we have created favorable conditions for a political solution by withdrawing from Kampuchea (Cambodia). The other aspect of a solution is that all concerned countries must stop their military support."

Gen. Giap did not specifically rule out a new Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia in the future, but he repeatedly stressed the "responsibility" of the international community now that Hanoi had responded to demands for a pullout.

Both men welcomed new talks on Cambodia's political future, mooted last week by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan after a meeting with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen. Negotiations would have a "positive effect," Gen. Giap said, adding: "I am an optimist... In the end, I think we can find a solution."

The Cambodian factions, their regional backers and the major powers, attended a month of meetings in Paris in August on all aspects of Cambodia's future, but the talks bogged down over power-sharing arrangements and monitoring of the Vietnamese withdrawal, a ceasefire and elections. Hanoi and Phnom Penh are adamantly opposed to any power-sharing with the Khmer Rouge, whose resistance allies insist they should have a role.

On relations with China, the general said: "the Chinese people helped us against the French and the Americans... I believe relations between China and Vietnam will be better and better."

At Thursday's municipal ceremonies earlier, Mr. Tho had evoked Vietnam's faltering economy, saying that economic difficulties should not stand in the way of special efforts to take care of returning veterans and their families. Vietnam, which had been heavily criticized for its invasion and almost 11-year occupation of Cambodia, is keen to improve relations with the industrialized world to bolster its economy.

Officials said the ceremonies at the former presidential palace of the U.S.-backed South Vietnamese Government defeated by Hanoi were attended by 13,000 people. Among the VIPs alongside Gen. Giap was General Tran Van Tra who commanded the troops that entered Saigon on April 30, 1975, ending almost 30 years of war in Vietnam.

An Giang Welcomes Troops Home From Cambodia

BK2809064789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report by radio correspondents Tran Ba Ha and Nguyen Duc]

[Summary] The party and people's committees of An Giang Province have organized a meeting of some 5,000 local people to welcome Army volunteers home from Cambodia.

"The presidium of the meeting was comprised of Nguyen Van Hon, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of An Giang Province Party Committee; Truong Cong Than, chairman of An Giang Province People's Committee; Nguyen Ha Phan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of Hau Giang Province People's Committee; Long Phu, deputy secretary of Cuu Long Province Party Committee; Major General Nguyen Thanh Tung, deputy commander in charge of political affairs of the 9th Military Region; and Major General Nguyen Dinh Tuc, commander of Battlefront 979 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army."

Comrade Truong Cong Than read the welcome speech:

[Begin Truong Cong Than recording] Comrades, we heartily welcome you as part of the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army returning home after fulfilling your lofty internationalist duty in Cambodia. Some 10 years and more ago, responding to the urgent appeal of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army made its timely appearance and joined the Cambodian revolutionary forces and patriots in toppling the Pol Pot clique's barbarous regime and saving the Cambodian people from genocide. Since then, Vietnamese Army volunteers have endured untold trials and sacrifices, always standing shoulder to shoulder with Cambodian friends to fight for the defense and construction of a revived Cambodia.

We pledge to do our utmost to provide employment for soldiers who have fulfilled their military obligation and to carry out benefits policies toward families of fallen heroes and war invalids. [end recording]

Next, Major General Nguyen Thanh Tung addressed the Army volunteers who had just returned home. He said: Army volunteers of the 9th Military Region Armed Forces have for over the past 10 years and more spared no sacrifices of blood and bones to save fraternal Cambodia from the genocidal scourge of the Pol Pot clique. Now back in our beloved homeland, they should continue developing the revolutionary nature and traditions of our Army so as to fulfill any mission entrusted by the party and state.

On behalf of the returning Army volunteers, Comrade Major General Nguyen Dinh Tuc, commander of Battlefront 979, said:

[Begin Nguyen Dinh Tuc recording] As units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army are going home today, we are very elated and deeply moved to be treated to an emotional reception at the border like this. We sincerely thank all of you, comrades, for your warm welcome and wishes. [end recording]

Socialist Countries' Cooperative Chiefs Meet

*BK2809025589 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT
27 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27—The 20th conference of presidents of the Central Unions of Industrial Cooperatives of Socialist Countries opened in Hanoi this morning

The conference, which will last until Oct. 2, is attended by delegates from Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. The Soviet and Cambodian delegations are present as observers.

The participants will review the implementation of the resolution of their 10th conference, assess the result of the 7th meeting of vice-presidents in charge of production and technology of their cooperatives held previously in Hanoi, and discuss Vietnam's proposal concerning new forms of cooperation in the time to come.

Tran Duc Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, attended and addressed the opening session.

Nguyen Chi Vu, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Central Union of Industrial Cooperatives and Non-Governmental Production Units, informed the participants of some results of Vietnam's cooperation with other socialist countries in the fields of production, goods exchange, professional training, scientific research and technical application.

Soviet Journalists Awarded 'Friendship' Medal

*BK2809070589 Hanoi VNA in English 0616 GMT
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.28—The Vietnamese Council of Ministers has conferred the "Friendship" Medal on Alexandre K. Zuisine and V. N. Vanhioushin [names as received], director and vice director of the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency office in Hanoi.

The decoration is in recognition of their contributions to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples during their terms of office here.

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